NEW GENESEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. V. ROCHESTER, MONROE CO., N. Y.—MARCH, 1844. NO. 3.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

. F. CROSMAN AND E. SHEPARD, PROPRIETORS.

M. B. BATEHAM, ROCHESTER,
DANIEL LEE, BUFFALO,
T. C. PETERS, DARIEN,
} EDITORS.

Terms Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

☞ *Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may in all cases be remitted by Post Masters, postage free.*

☞ Postmasters, Agents or Companies will be entitled to every fifth copy gratis. No subscriptions will be received for less than one year, and all must commence with the volume. The back volumes can be had for 50 cents each. Bills of all specie-paying banks will be taken at par, *if sent free of postage.*

All Post-masters and friends of agriculture are respectfully requested to assist in obtaining subscribers. Address CROSMAN & SHEPARD, Rochester, N. Y.

VEXATIOUS BLUNDER.

The printer has transposed several of the pages in making up the first side of this paper, so as to cause sad work with the reading. The error was not discovered till the whole of that side was printed, and as no more paper of the size could be procured in time, there was no way to remedy the evil. The sheet is folded differently from the ordinary mode; and it will be perceived that the last three leaves must be transposed to make them read in connection—otherwise the reader must be guided by the numbering of the pages.

Publishers' Notices.

OUR TERMS.—Several post-masters and agents seem to find great difficulty in understanding the terms of this paper. One in New Jersey sends payment for eight subscribers at 40 cents each, and then asks two extra copies, on the ground that we offer every fifth copy gratis! Another post-master orders the paper for a single subscriber, (who paid him *fifty* cents,) and sends us *forty* cents! It is in vain for us to explain our terms so as to be comprehended by such kind of obtuseness as this.

POSTAGE AGAIN.—A subscriber in Canada sends one dollar Canada bill in a letter ordering the paper for two years. The postage, being double, was 38 cents from Kingston; the discount on the bill was 5 cents; leaving only 57 cents. It is obvious that we cannot give credit for two years in such cases. (Had this letter been directed to the Post-master here, as we have before requested, all would have been well.)

L. CLOUGH, of Fredonia is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the *N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic*, we stated that it was "32 pages monthly, $1 per year." We should have said 16 pages weekly, $3 per year; or two volumes per year, $1 per vol.

☞ Has anybody seen the "*Farmer's Museum*," that is or was to be? We feel curiosity to see it—and friend Tucker won't send us one. There have none been seen in this region.

Gardens and Gardening for Farmers.

The value of a productive and tasteful garden, as a means of affording support, health, and happiness to a family, is far from being duly appreciated in this country, especially by *farmers*—those who have the least excuse for indifference or negligence in this matter. It is true, almost every farmer has his *vegetable patch*, to which he grudgingly devotes a few hours of time and labor that cannot well be employed elsewhere; but how few, comparatively, have what deserves the name of Garden, or know anything, from experience, of the advantages and pleasures it can afford! Not one family in ten produce even a tolerable supply of the various culinary vegetables adapted for the table throughout the year—to say nothing of the numerous kinds of delicious fruit, so easily raised, and so wholesome and grateful to all; or the beautiful flowers, that charm the eye and tend to make *home* delightful to those who ought to have no occasion to seek delight elsewhere. It is pleasing to observe, however, that some farmers do understand this matter, and their number is every year increasing. We will forbear censure, therefore, and offer a little friendly instruction, now and then, for the benefit of new beginners. And first, on

The Preparation of the Ground for a Garden.

It is not often that there is much opportunity for selecting the location; but very much depends on the proper preparation of the ground. Many gardens are comparatively worthless from inattention to this preliminary—causing the crops to fail in dry or wet seasons, and lessening the usual product one-half or more. The first great requisite is to obtain *great depth of soil.* If not naturally deep, with an open subsoil, it should be trenched or plowed if possible, 15 or 18 inches deep, and *well enriched* with manure or compost. Proper draining is another matter of great importance, if at all inclining to moisture. Under-drains must be made, of sufficient depth to be out of the reach of the plow or spade. If the soil is made *deep* and *rich*, and well *drained* at the outset, it will be but little work to keep it in good condition afterwards, and its greater productiveness will abundantly repay the labor bestowed.

Laying out the Garden.

Farmers who wish to use the plow in their gardens, should arrange the permanent paths and beds so as to have them extend only in one direction, lengthwise of the garden, leaving open compartments for vegetables, which can be plowed the whole length without obstruction. Cross walks can be made where desirable, when the ground is leveled for planting. A border about 6 feet wide should extend around next to the fence; that part along the front fence, next to the house or the street, may be planted mainly with ornamental shrubs and flowers; that part most exposed to the sun and sheltered from wind, should be appropriated to early sowings of lettuce, cabbage plants, &c.; and the other parts to asparagus, rhubarb, perennial herbs, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, &c. Next inside of this border should be a path, about 4 feet wide, extending around the garden. Through the middle should be a path 5 or 6 feet wide, (opposite the entrance, if it can well be so,) and on each side of this a border 3 or 4 feet wide, to be planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers, occasional fruit-trees, and grape-vines on a trellis or arbor. If suitable material can be readily procured, it is adviseable to make this centre walk of gravel, 6 or 8 inches deep.

Planting Fruit-Trees.

All kinds of trees, shrubs, vines, and hardy plants, should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be got in suitable order, or before they start to grow. Care must be taken not to allow their roots to dry, nor expose them to frost when out of the ground; and if they are to be carried far, or remain long out of the ground, the roots should always be *puddled*—*i. e.*, dipped in mud formed of water and loamy earth. In planting trees, where the soil is not naturally deep and porous, be sure to dig a very large hole, and fill in with good earth, so as to allow plenty of space for the roots to extend as they grow.

Sowing Seeds of Garden Vegetables.

The seasons are so variable, that no exact time can be specified for sowing the different kinds of seeds; but a few general directions may be found of service. For an ordinary farmer's garden, where no hot-beds or extraordinary means are adopted to obtain early productions, it will be soon enough to prepare the ground and plant one-half of the garden, in this climate, during the last half of April, or when the ground has become dry enough to work freely, and danger from severe frosts is mostly over. Peas are the first to be sown, and may be put in the ground as soon as the snow is fairly off, if it is desired. Sow one of the early varieties first, and Marrowfats 2 or 3 weeks afterwards. Lettuce and spinage may also be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground—this should be done on the sunny border before mentioned. Next sow parsneps, carrots, salsify, onions, and early beets—(winter beets ought not to be sown till about a month later.) About the last week in April, or the first of May, plant a few early potatoes, also a little early corn, and some China or six-week beans. If the weather should prove wet and cold, the two last may fail; but if favorable, they will succeed. If there is no hot-bed or other source to depend on for a supply of plants, sow at this time cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, and celery seeds, on the warm border, and cover during frosty nights.

Early in May, or as soon as the ground begins to get warm, and danger from frosts is over, plow the other half of the garden, and plant sweet corn for the main crop, dwarf and pole beans, marrowfat peas, and early cucumbers and squashes. Sow early radishes on the border, or between the hills of cucumbers. About a week later, plant the main crop of cucumbers, melons, winter squashes, and Lima beans. (These will all be apt to fail, and the seeds rot, if the weather should prove wet and cold for many days after planting.) Sow all kinds of small seeds, as herbs, &c., on the border or elsewhere, about the middle of May. Radishes and lettuce may be sown every two or three weeks, if desired. Early turneps may also be sown, if the ground is suitable, and free from insects—they will succeed better later.

About the first of June plant more sweet corn, if desired for late use: also, cucumbers for pickling. Sow more peas if wanted; blood beets for winter use, re-sow any crops that have failed, and fill up all vacant ground except what is wanted for cabbages, tomatoes, &c. Plant these as soon as the plants are of a suitable size.

Sowing Flower Seeds.

This should be done about the first of May, if favorable weather, and the ground in good order. The soil should be light and rich, and finely pulverized. Cover the smaller kinds very slightly; and if delicate or choice kinds, shade the spot from the hot sun until the plants are up, and water in dry weather. Thin the plants where too thick, and transplant them, if needed. Perennial flower-seeds, not flowering till the next year, may be sown later, and transplanted any time during summer or fall.

Weeding and Stirring the Soil,

Should be frequently attended to during summer. It will greatly promote the growth of crops, especially in dry weather. It is a ruinous mistake to suppose that weeds are a protection to garden plants at such times, or that stirring the soil makes it more dry. The very reverse is the fact in both cases.

More particular directions in gardening, for different months of the season, may be found in the 1st, 2d, and 3d vols. of the New Genesee Farmer. We shall recur to the subject again occasionally.

Lime and Ashes.

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1844.

These are doubtless about the cheapest, and most available fertilizers within the reach of most farmers in this state. Lime is most serviceable on all clay, loam and muck soils which have been more or less exhausted by undue cropping; or on such as lacked lime in their primitive natural condition.—Ashes whether leached or unleached, are perhaps more valuable to be applied to the same soils in addition to lime. I should prefer to apply a less quantity of each, and give my wheat field the benefit of those indispensable elements in the wheat plant, silica, phosphorus, potash, soda and magnesia always contained in leached ashes, rather than depend entirely on fertilizing with lime alone. I will first explain the nature and operation of lime.

Allow me to state a fact as the basis of my theory: I am informed by Mr. P. B. PORTER, Jr., that his father, Judge A. PORTER, of Niagara Falls, has applied to his farm in that vicinity, over 4000 bushels of unslacked lime, and has realized a gain in his wheat crop—having some years over 100 acres—the first season after the lime was used, sufficient to defray the whole expense of this fertilizer, well spread, at the rate of 40 or 50 bushels per acre, on his fields. It is proper to state that the lime was purchased at six cents a bushel at the kiln, and hauled but half a mile. The increase of crop was estimated at from 4 to 7 bushels per acre—giving a less gain on some acres than on others. This case is deemed the more worthy of note from the circumstance

that, the lime was applied to a soil lying upon a lime stone rock, abounding in its pebbles, and therefore might naturally enough be thought not to lack this element in its composition. The result in this case confirms what I have before stated to the readers of the Farmer in an article on the "preparation of the food of vegetables," viz: That the cultivation of the soil, not only robs it of its lime by removing it, as a component part of the crops taken from the fields; but that the lime is largely dissolved in water, after its carbonic acid has been taken from it by the vital action of the roots of plants, and this pure lime thus dissolved, is washed out of the surface soil, partly into rivulets, and partly into the subsoil. The only remedy for this waste is to apply more lime; and if it costs the farmer a high price, he must use more economy in its application—in other words—feed his plants *little* and *often*. The principal use of lime is to correct any acidity there may be in the soil, and especially to absorb carbonic acid and ammonia from the atmosphere—important elements of cultivated plants, which are brought to the earth in all due quantities by falling rains and snows. The roots of plants take these elements from lime agreeably to the laws of vegetable life.—And until the lime be entirely washed out of the soil it will continue to absorb again and again both carbonic acid and ammonia, and feed them to the roots of plants, which are as greedy to receive their appropriate nourishment with *open mouths* as young robins. A word or two about ashes:

As all the ashes found in a maple tree were dissolved in water before they entered its roots, why do they not all dissolve in water when put up in a leach tub?

Because the soluble silicates of potash and soda that enter the roots of all plants are decomposed by the vital action of such plants, and a considerable portion of the alkaline bases—potash and soda—are returned to the earth to dissolve more silica or flint. Now flint is the *bone of plants*, just as lime is the earth of animal bone. Hence a silicious sandy soil that lacks potash—this alkali being very liable to be washed out of such a soil—is greatly benefited by the application of ashes. Mark the operation of nature in this matter. There will be sufficient potash even in leached ashes to enable the roots of plants to dissolve a small portion of them.* This silicate of potash or of soda thus dissolved, enters into the pores of roots, passes up into the stem and is there decomposed, and precipitates its insoluable silicate. In other words, the vital functions of the plant transform soluble ashes into insoluble ashes; the free alkalies prevail, like those obtained by leaching ashes, only in a much weaker solution, return to the soil and dissolve *more sand* to be again taken up to give strength to a stem of wheat or grass. Now, lime will not form a soluble silicate with sand or flint; and therefore lime alone on poor sandy soils, such as are to be found in Albany county and on Long Island, will not bring good wheat or grass. Ashes operate much better, for the reasons I have given.

As the subsoil lying under the tilled surface, which has been stirred up and cultivated for 10, 20, or 50 years, abounds in alkalies and alkaline earths, subsoil plowing is of great value in bringing up such elements of fertility to the light, heat, frost, and atmospheric influences of summer and winter. As a general rule, however, it is not best to bring up too much of this stiff soil at once, for it takes time to manufacture it into good surface soil.

My sheet is full, and I must write an article on subsoil plowing and draining. D. L.

* Flint is only soluble in an excess of potash or of soda.

One Hundred Bushels of Corn to the Acre.

Some of our readers appear very unwilling to believe that they can make their lands produce 100 bushels of corn to the acre, even with the best possible mode of culture. They feel quite certain that they already fully understand the cultivation of this crop, and have no need of such knowledge as is to be obtained from books and agricultural papers on the subject.

Well, with such men we are aware that it is but of little use to reason upon theory, or the principles of science, and therefore we propose to use another and more satisfactory kind of arguments to support our position. We shall adduce a number of *stubborn facts*, and show what *has been* done, as proof of what *can be* done; and *how it was done*, to show *how it may be done again*.

There are those, however, who will raise an objection at the outset, and pretend to disbelieve the statements of the facts related, even though they are made by farmers of high respectability, and most of them attested to by the *solemn oath* of several witnesses! We have nothing to say to such men, except that we *pity their credulity*. They prefer to believe that respectable farmers would sacrifice their honor and veracity, and bribe their neighbors to perjure their souls, rather than admit that 100 or 120 bushels of corn have been produced on an acre of land! Such men are beyond the reach of conviction, and must be practical believers in total depravity. We are happy to know, that very few of that class are among our readers; and therefore we proceed to give such well-authenticated facts as we think will prove generally instructive and satisfactory. The following are mainly taken from the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society;—others will be given hereafter.

1. E. Cornell, *Ithaca, Tompkins Co.*, 1841. First, one acre of Dutton corn; produce, 113 bu. 33½ lbs. (shelled.) Second, one acre Brown corn; produce, 105 bu. 15 lbs. Third, one acre of China corn; produce, 99 bu. 36¾ lbs. All raised in the same field, (soil not described,) which had been cultivated in corn or oats for many years previous in succession. That acre on which the China variety grew was in corn the two years previous, and produced 80 bushels in 1839, and 100 bushels in 1840. For the crop of 1841, the ground was all plowed late in the fall previous, and in the spring manured at the rate of 15 loads to the acre, with unfermented stable manure; that for the China and Dutton, spread and plowed in; and for the Brown, manured in the hills. The Dutton was planted in hills, 3 feet apart each way, and the China 4 feet; both half a bushel of seed to the acre, soaked in copperas water and rolled in plaster; plants thinned to four in a hill at second hoeing; plowed last week in May, hoed three times, and worked twice with the cultivator—no hilling allowed. The crop was cut up and stouted as soon as well glazed. The acre of Brown corn was planted the first week in June; and a portion failing to come up, was replanted the 12th of June. The rows 3 feet apart, and hills 18 in. apart in the rows. The owner being absent at the time of thinning, too many plants were allowed to grow in a hill, and the crop suffered much from drought in consequence. In other respects cultivated the same as the preceding.

2. A. A. Montross, *Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y.*, 1841. One acre; produce, 112 bu. 30 qts. "A lowish piece of ground, inclining to muck." No manure used; previous crop, corn; ground not plowed at all, excepting splitting the old hills and forming a ridge for the new ones, by turning the two furrows together. Hills 2 feet apart each way; three stalks left in a hill; crop harrowed once, and hoed and plowed three times. About two bushels of plaster was used on the acre, applied to the hills.

3. M. Middleton, *of Niagara County*, obtained a premium, in 1841, for an acre of corn producing 106 bushels 44 lbs.—particulars not given.

4. William Ingells, *Volney, Oswego County*, obtained the first premium of the State Society, in 1841, for a crop of one acre—product, 142 bushels! We have never seen any published account of the mode of culture, &c.

5. J. F. Osborne, *Port Byron, Cayuga County*, obtained the second premium of the State Society, in 1841, for a crop of 144 bushels per acre! In his statement, published in the Cultivator, he says, "I thought my men must have been mistaken in the measurement, and had them measure it all over the second time. The result was, one hundred and sixty-nine and a half baskets, holding near one and three-fourths bushels." Nothing is said about the culture, except that it was grown on sward-land, and planted thick.

6. Joseph Sherwood, *Cayuga County*—Second premium of County Society, 1841: 121 bushels per acre. particulars not given.

7. Mr. Clowe, *Sodus Bay, Wayne County*. In 1840, raised 406 bushels of shelled corn on four acres of land. This land is the old Shaker Garden; sandy soil, in a high state of cultivation.

8. Samuel Phelps, *Ira, Cayuga County*, obtained the first premium of the State Society, in 1842—122 bushels per acre. Expense of cultivation, $14; profits, $31,75. On greensward, plowed 23d May; harrowed well; planted 25th; hills 2 feet apart each way, three grains to a hill; hoed three times—no other instrument used in cultivation.

9. F. J. Betts, *Newburgh, Orange County*. First premium of County Society, 1842—205½ bushels *of ears* per acre. A tough green-sward, plowed in February, with fifteen loads of compost, formed of muck and barn-yard manure, per acre. Immediately before planting, two bushels of *salt* was sown broadcast over the acre, and the ground cross-plowed. Seed planted in hills, about 3½ feet apart, and covered with the compost before mentioned, instead of earth. Cultivated in the usual way—4 stalks left to the hill.

10. Dr. C. S. Button, *Newark, Wayne County*. First premium of County Society, 1842—99½ bushels per acre; Dutton variety. Previous crop, peas and oats. Ground plowed twice, in May; manured each time with twelve loads of coarse manure. Harrowed and planted 12th of May; hills 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet apart. 12 to 16 seeds in a hill; afterwards thinned to 3 or 4 plants in a hill. After-culture with cultivator, and cutting out weeds twice.

(*See page* 21.—*More next month.*)

Vitality of Seeds—Spontaneous Vegetation.

Mr. Bateham,—I observed it stated lately, in the papers, that on opening a sarcophagus, containing a mummy, taken from the ruin of Thebes, (a city known to have been utterly destroyed more than 3,000 years ago,) that among the envelopes inclosing the body were found several grains of wheat, which were planted by a gentleman in England, and produced the Egyptian, or many-headed wheat, of precisely the same form and quality as it now grows with us.

Loudon also states, that in the stomach of an embalmed ibis, (a bird which the Egyptians worshiped,) were found some seeds, which were planted, and produced the common red raspberry.

I know an instance where a yard had been used for wood, in the rear of a house, for 60 years, and the accumulated barks, chips, and saw-dust had never been removed during that period. On cleaning it off, it was supposed to be a good rich spot for planting onions, and clear from weeds; but, to the disappointment of the owner, all manner of foul things, of all "nations, kingdoms, and tongues," came up so quick and luxuriantly, that he never saw an onion, nor, in fact, could ever find any.

A recent case in my experience confirms the belief, that many seeds, when lying in the earth constantly wet, or beyond the reach of light and heat, are almost as imperishable as the diamond, or the precious metals.

It is said, that the marl from the Orange Co. beds, at a depth of 15 or 20 feet, when freshly taken and inclosed under glass covers, and properly moistened, and exposed to light and heat, will produce several vegetable varieties, and especially white clover. Marl is undoubtedly a deposit from lakes or ponds, which, from some cause, have disappeared, but at a period so remote, that calculation is at fault in assigning it a place in our chronology. If such is the fact, to what an indefinite period can the life of seeds be prolonged! What a commentary on the short space of animal, in comparison with vegetable life, when we look upon one of the monarchs of the forest, whose concentric rings count 500 or 600 years, and was a respectable fishing-rod for the Titans before the invention of gunpowder or the mariner's compass, and, in proud manhood, braving with its giant head the storms of winter before the discovery of America! Kingdoms and nations have come and gone; conquerors and heroes have ruled and ruined, passed away, and are forgotten; while the old oak has flourished, and grown stronger and more mighty every day.

But, Mr. Editor, I have run off the track. What was I going to say? Oh, my experience of the tenacity of life in seeds.

When I took possession of the farm on which I now reside, on the north side of the Ridge-road, there was a field of rather low ground, which had 8 or 10 years previously been cut over and partially cleared of logs, and allowed to run into such grasses as chance produced, together with a great quantity of small brake (fern,) mareteail (*equisetum,*) and other wild affairs, that constituted the toughest sward that can be conceived of. A ditch was run through it, and ploughed in the fall with a strong team. In the spring, after it became dry enough, I attempted to cross-plough it for oats; but my hired man said it was utterly impossible, as the sward had not rotted at all, and it was so tough that it would drag before the plough in long strips: in short, the only way we could subdue it was, to *devil* it over, as the saying is, and with axes cut it up, and burn it. This turf was from 4 to 6 inches thick, and under it a quicksand subsoil, with some stone. I have been thus particular to make it apparent, that this black soil, that now composed this sward, was the result of accumulation and deposit of de

cayed vegetables, from all time previous, since "water ran and grass grew." Well, sir, in the course of my pleasant occupation of *chopping and cording* green-sward, I observed a line of new vegetation on the line of the furrows, as they lay lapped one upon another, in a straight line about 4 inches from what was the original surface, in various places for many rods. On examining it closely, I was convinced it was white clover.

I have often heard farmers say, that such and such land was natural to white clover—that if you should clear a spot in the wilderness, it would immediately come in—that to sow plaster would insure white clover where there was none before; but not being a believer in spontaneous vegetation or animalization, I said to myself, "Here is a case in point: if seeds are required for the production of plants, this sward must contain them, and they can be discovered by close examination." So, sir, I *toted* a piece home, cut it in slices—when, lo and behold! the fine yellow seeds, like grains of gold, were thickly scattered in a thin layer through the whole mass, and on exposure to light and heat, grew and produced white clover, and that only.

Now, what state of things could have existed, to deposit those seeds in that position? The whole cyuntry in this region has been redeemed from the wilderness, within 15 or 20 years, and the spot I allude to within 12 of the time I am speaking of; and there is no stream of water that could possibly have brought them from any other place. White clover is undoubtedly indigenous, but does not grow in forests, or uncultivated places. Was there a period, before trees and shrubs grew, that the herbs of the field had undisputed sway over this country? and that subsequent changes, by the subsidence of inland seas, or the Noachic deluge, have disturbed the drift, and deposited the alluvial soils mixed with the seeds of a former surface, at various depths, convenient for a proper exposure to cause them to multiply and replenish the earth? I know of no other way to account for seeds at the various depths and situations in which they are found.

The commonly received opinion, that "White clover is natural to some land," as are various other plants and weeds without number—if intended to convey the idea that they are produced without seeds, is certainly a vulgar error. I cannot consent to entertain the idea one instant, that *something comes from nothing;* I want a *quid pro quo* in nature as well as in trade. There is a first cause for everything: it is one of the unchangeable laws of the creation. If spontaneous vegetation was to be admitted, we might expect new and unknown varieties springing up every day; when it is well known, in all regions, that nothing new under the sun appears for centuries. The supposition would conflict with the foundation of all belief; for it is said, that "in the beginning the grass and herb, and fruit-tree, yielding seed after its own kind, whose seed was in itself," were created. Yours, L.

Fruit—Foreign Apples.

Messrs. Editors,—Perhaps no subject connected with agriculture or horticulture has received greater attention, during the past few years, than that of cultivating choice kinds of fruit. Fruit-growers, however, have often been at a great loss to know what kinds to select. From the labyrinth of names contained in many of our modern catalogues, no person, not having an extensive knowledge of fruits, could select judiciously. High-sounding names have been found to be no just criterion as to their value. Again, there has been a great desire to run after foreign varieties; and thus nurserymen have been in a measure compelled to procure and cultivate those of foreign origin, and which are said to be superior. The cultivation of these varieties of fruit has, in many instances, ended in disappointment. Many kinds, that are truly fine in Europe, when cultivated here prove quite inferior.

The above remarks will apply with peculiar force to many kinds of the apple; perhaps to a large majority of those that have been brought out from England and the continent of Europe. In regard to the pear, many of our most valuable and productive kinds originated in Europe; and yet it is a fact not to be denied, that many kinds which are there highly esteemed, and considered among the most valuable, prove of little value when cultivated here. Sometimes a variation of a few hundred miles, even in our own country, makes a wide difference in the cultivation of some particular kinds of fruit. For instance, the orange pear, and the vergalies, which are said not to succeed well near the sea-coast, are here productive and fine. The same remark will apply to the Newtown pippin and black gilliflower, and also to many others. Neither is it quite certain, because a particular kind of fruit succeeds well near Boston or New York, that it will succeed equally well in Western New York, or in the western country. As a general rule, however, they may not vary much: but there are exceptions to this rule.

Western New York, and the middle and western States, are much in need of a standard work on fruits; a work not only giving full descriptions of such as are superior, but also describing such as have proved inferior and worthless. Such a work would be invaluable.

There are now among us some individuals who are cultivating somewhat extensive collections. Would it not be very desirable and interesting, to the readers of the Farmer, to have these fruits briefly described. Particularly those of foreign origin?

On grounds connected with my nursery establishment are about 200 specimen trees of the apple, 90 of the pear, and about 40 each of the cherry, peach, and plum. A large proportion of these are now in a bearing state; many of them have been in bearing for several years, others have but recently produced fruit. I now propose, from time to time, briefly to describe some of them, and will begin with apples of foreign origin.

Beauty of Kent—red and green striped, roundish, large, and beautiful, agreeably acid, and fine flavored: October to February. The tree early comes in bearing, and is very productive.

Alexander—a Russian variety, red and green, beautifully marbled; stem in a deep cavity, large at the base; rather flat than otherwise, and not conical, as laid down in some of the books—but perhaps it may be termed a flattened cone; the apple is of large size, rich, tender, and juicy; an autumn fruit, but will keep till midwinter.

Large French Black—dark red, medium size, tart; ripens in October; of inferior flavor, and not productive.

Hawthorndean, (said to be the same as the Maiden's Blush; however this is disputed, but it is admitted that they much resemble each other)—fine yellow in the shade, and bright red on the side next the sun; over medium size, quite flattened; a beautiful fruit, of fine flavor; productive, and worthy of a place in every collection; is in eating from August to October.

Green Everlasting—green, red on side next the sun; round, of small size, will keep till June or July; not productive, and not superior in flavor.

Lady Apple—a beautiful little apple, somewhat flattened, smooth skin, beautiful yellow in the shade, finely contrasted with fine red next the sun: always a favorite among the ladies for the desert.

Sack and Sugar—yellowish white, ovate, of small size, very tart: November to December. Quite inferior: the tree is a fine grower, and productive; but the fruit is not worth cultivating.

Keswick's Codlin—pale yellow, rather conical, somewhat ribbed; tart; over medium size; ripens in August and September, but may be used for tarts, &c., earlier than any other apple I am acquainted with; wonderfully productive, and very valuable for cooking purposes.

Buffalo Nursery, Jan. 4, 1844. B. H.

We took the pains to prepare an essay of some length on the "Introduction of New Articles of Culture," intending it as a *prize* (?) *essay* for the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society; but failing to reach Albany in time for the meeting of the Committee, it was not examined by them, and our friend, J. J. Thomas, took the prize: lucky fellow! In order to make up for our *sad* disappointment, therefore, we shall give our readers some portions of the essay, and see if they will not award it the premium of their commendation.

On the Production and Introduction of Improved Varieties of Wheat.

The improvement of the wheat crop is an object of the very first importance, and may justly claim a prominent place in an essay like this. The deep interest which is felt by farmers in everything affecting this crop exposes them to numerous impositions, in the form of pretended new and valuable kinds of wheat, which are frequently heralded in the newspapers, and sold at exorbitant prices; but most of which, it might be known, can be of little or no benefit in this country.

The native country of wheat is unknown. Since the earliest records of mankind it has been cultivated in nearly all countries of temperate climate, but has never been found in an uncultivated state; hence it is in vain to expect new kinds to be discovered by botanists or travelers, in uncultivated regions. The number of distinct, original species of wheat is very small. Some botanists say six, others eight or ten; but the number of varieties that have been produced from these, by cultivation and climate, is very great, especially in Europe. All the original species, and the varieties that have been cultivated to any extent in other countries, have, years ago, been collected and thoroughly tested and described by scientific agriculturists in England; and all that were found valuable for cultivation, or crossing, have been retained and improved upon.

Colonel Le Conteur, of the Island of Jersey, has devoted years of experiment to the improvement of wheat. He had in his possession 150 different varieties, produced by himself and others; and some of the new ones have been found greatly superior to older varieties. In the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, it is stated, that in one experiment the Golden Drop variety produced 46 bushels per acre; fine Suffolk, 76 bushels; and a more improved variety, not named, produced 82 bushels per acre! All sowed at the same time, on the same piece of ground, and with precisely the same treatment; the only difference being *in the kind of seed.*

It will be seen, therefore, that the best means of improving our wheat, are, first, the exercise of our own science and skill in the production of new varieties, at home; and, secondly, the introduction of

Improved varieties from England. When in England and Scotland, four years ago, the writer examined nearly one hundred different named varieties of wheat, at the agricultural museums and exhibitions. On his return, he imported about a bushel each of some twenty kinds, for the purpose of experiments; but, not finding suitable facilities for this purpose, only a few kinds have, as yet, had a fair trial. Samples of part of them were sown by Gen. Harmon, and one or two others. They were not tried, however, on different soils, and but few of them gave much promise of usefulness, owing chiefly to their inability to withstand our winters. But as the wheat plant is known to possess wonderful powers of adapting itself to climates, it is probable that repeated sowings, with suitable soil and culture, would overcome this difficulty. Besides, it is found that some of the English improved varieties are already sufficiently hardy, and, therefore, we have reasons for believing that well-conducted experiments will lead to highly beneficial results. Here, again, we see the almost indispensable necessity for Agricultural Institutions, where such experiments can be conducted in a more perfect manner than is to be expected from individual enterprize.

The experiments of Gen. Harmon, in testing different varieties of wheat in Western New York, have elicited much useful information. He has also effected some improvements by selection; but he has not produced any new varieties by crossing, and his land does not afford the advantage of much variety of soil.

Mediterranean and German Wheat. These differ from each other only in name, except as they may be slightly affected by soil, climate, and culture. The Mediterranean wheat has been cultivated, to a limited extent, in some parts of this country for ten or fifteen years; but a new importation was made two or three years ago, and, for a year or two past, it has attracted much attention through the papers. It does not appear to deserve all the commendations it has received, and is not worthy of cultivation where the ordinary kinds will succeed. This, and a number of other kinds resembling it, but having different names, are varieties of what is in England called *Turgid Wheat—Tritricum turgidum* of the botanists. The characteristics of this species, or family, are, great vigor and luxuriance of growth; straw very tall, coarse, and rigid, not much liked by cattle; heads large, sometimes long, others very thick and cone-shaped, awned, but the awns of some varieties fall off when ripening; grain very large and heavy, of dark color and coarse appearance, making harsh, dark-colored flour, deficient in gluten, and not good for bread. The advantages claimed for these varieties are, productiveness of straw and grain, and, owing to their vigorous growth and coarse nature, they are nearly or quite

exempt from injury by the fly, and partially from rust—hence in Scotland they are called "Anti Fly Wheats," and in some parts of this country "Fly Proof." On account of these peculiar qualities, this wheat has been highly recommended for cultivation in parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, where other kinds are liable to be destroyed by the fly. The millers and bakers, however, generally condemn it for flour; and hence it is not saleable at market prices, though some accounts represent it as making good flour, being improved by cultivation in this country.

A new variety, doubtless of this species, has recently been described in the Farmer's Cabinet, by a seedsman of Philadelphia, called *Etrurian Wheat.* It is said to have been introduced from Italy; is of tall, luxuriant growth, and resists the attack of the fly. The grain is said to be of lighter color than the Mediterranean or German; but it will most probably be found to agree with the whole family of *turgid* wheat in making indifferent flour. Lawson, in his Agricultural Manual, describes eleven varieties of *Triticum turgidum*, none of which, he says, make good flour, although some are valuable for cultivating in districts where other kinds will not succeed on account of the fly. They are very productive in straw, and tolerably so in grain.

Egyptian, or Many-headed Wheat—(*Triticum compositum.*) This is an old and favorite subject for humbugs and impositions. Almost every season, for at least twenty years, it has figured in the newspapers as a "new and wonderful production," the seed of which was found in an Egyptian mummy, or the crop of a wild goose, &c., &c., with such glowing accounts of its many heads and extraordinary productiveness as have set the credulous farmers all agog. Not five years ago, the Cultivator says, a variety of this species was advertised for sale in South Carolina, at the moderate price of $5 *per head*, under the name of Santa Fee, or Orange Wheat.

The *Triticum compositum*, like many other species, is easily affected by climate, soil, and culture, and hence runs into numerous varieties, differing in appearance and in name according to the country from which it is introduced, or other circumstances. Hence it is called African, Smyrna, South American, Californian, Mexican, Texian, Wild Goose, Seven-Headed, &c, It is always described as having a cluster of heads, or one long head and several shorter ones. Its growth is very luxuriant; straw tall and coarse. The grain is nearly round, of brown color, farinaceous, but not good for flour. In congenial climates this variety is highly productive, and a profitable crop; but in this country, as in England, it soon degenerates, loses its productive and *composite* character, and, after a few years, can hardly be distinguished, in growth or quality, from the *turgid* varieties before described.

Other species and varieties of wheat might be mentioned here, as the Talavera, Tuscany, Poland, Chinese, Black Sea, &c,, some of which have been introduced into this country, and others of which are deserving of trial; but the limits of this essay forbid any particular description of them; and it is not very probable that they will be found of advantage, except for producing new varieties by crossing.

AGITATE, AGITATE!—Our able friend LEE is stirring up the people, and the "people's servants," at Albany, with characteristic energy, on the subject of agricultural improvement. Besides his arduous labors as chairman of the committee on Agriculture in the Assembly, he has written several excellent articles for the papers. We extract the following from the state paper at Albany.

WHEAT CULTURE IN NEW-YORK.

The culture of wheat in this state, is an important branch of its rural industry. It is a lamentable fact that a large portion of the elements in wheat lands, indispensible to the successful nourishment and maturity of this bread-bearing plant, have been taken from the soil in the millions of tons sent to market within the last fifty years.

The owners and cultivators of these lands, know not what it is they have lost; nor from what source the precise constituent parts of wheat can be obtained. This article, so superior for the manufacture of good bread, contains elements peculiar to itself, and hence manures formed by the decomposition of any other plant, cannot restore to an exhausted wheat field, all the ingredients contained in a kernel of wheat.

Our agriculturists are consuming the *raw material* of this invaluable grain, at the rate of about eleven or twelve millions of bushels a year; probably not one-tenth of each of the elements of which, or at least a portion of them, is annually restored to the soil from whence all this grain is taken. Now, as Heaven will not create anew one particle of matter, whether the two and a half millions of people in this state have an abundance of good cheap bread, or starve, it may not be amiss for sensible men to enquire, in what way can every farmer in N. York supply his fields with the raw material of this important crop, and so combine them, as to be able to manufacture a bushel of good wheat for exportation at 60 cents, and not exhaust his soil?

An elaborate discussion of all the elements that enter into the composition of the wheat plant, and of the various resources presented to the tiller of the earth, for the cheap collection of those elements, would be out of place in the columns of a daily newspaper. Suffice it to say that, over 97 per cent. of such elements exist in the atmosphere, in exhaustless quantities.

Having made this important discovery, the French chemists were not long in finding cheap agents to be applied to the soil, which by their powerful affinity for the gaseous elements of wheat, have made nearly one-half of France into one vast field of "waving corn."

The writer of this has devoted much attention to the subject of diffusing the knowledge that already exists in relation to this truly practical science among the farmers of this state; and especially of imparting this knowledge to their sons.

The plan adopted in France, was this: The Government chartered a company of business men and leased them some old rural palaces at Brignon, near Paris, for college buildings, and also a tract of Crown lands of 1485 acres, for the education of six or seven hundred pupils. The company placed the whole establishment under the charge of M. BELLA, in 1829. After it had been in operation ten years, M. BELLA reported that the Institute had paid its way, divided 4 per cent. annual interest on the stock, and added 145,852 francs to the productive value of the real estate. The Government pays the professors on condition that a certain number of pupils shall be received from each rural district in the kingdom. After a thorough course of instruction, embracing alike the *science*, *practice* and *profits* of good husbandry, and extending through a period of three years, these young gentlemen graduate, go home and teach by public lectures and other means, those that cultivate the earth how to make two bushels of wheat to grow on the same land that before produced but one.—With a population of 30,000,000, and on a territory of only about twice as large as New York, men of science have taught the French people how to harvest annually *eighteen times* as much wheat as is grown in our own Empire State!

In Germany, the science of agriculture is taught in nearly all their common schools. According to the census returns of 1840, the hay crop, grown in this state in 1839, was worth about $30,000,000.—As there are about two acres in pasture to one in meadow, the whole annual crop of New-York cannot be worth less than $60,000,000, taking the census statement for our estimate. It would not be difficult to demonstrate that taking a fair average of all the grass lands in this state, each acre might produce one-third more than it now does, and at a *less* cost of labor, if it was wisely and properly expended.

Why not open a school, then, somewhere near the capital of this great state, and employ a few competent men to teach the science, the practice and the profits of every branch of rural industry carried on in New York? Why continue to lose ten or twenty millions of dollars worth of agricultural products every year—wear out our soil, and drive thousands of our young men and enterprising farmers away from their native state, to grow wheat in Illinois, and by a severe competition, destroy the value of farming operations to all that stay behind? If a practical knowledge of the science of agriculture be so valuable to the people of France and Germany, where labor is comparatively cheap, can such knowledge be worthless here, where the expense of labor is the great drawback upon the profits of the husbandman? If the legislature will do a little to aid in establishing a State Agricultural Institute, patriotic and liberal individuals will do the balance. The whole community will share alike in the advantages arising from a large increase of the best comforts of life.

L.

The Editor of the Argus, after calling attention to the foregoing, and commending it highly, goes on to speak of the importance of establishing a School or College of agriculture in the following terms:

The tendency of such an institution would be to elevate farming among the "liberal" professions, while through the agency of the young farmers who study and practice here and go into the country again, it would diffuse a stratum of useful knowledge among the tillers of the soil, which would enable them to raise two bushels of wheat or two spears of grass where one grow now.

It is reasonably supposed that a college of this character would be mainly endowed by private liberality. The sum required is not large, only $30-000, which would be sufficient to purchase the farm of 200 acres required, stock it completely, erect the necessary buildings and buy all needful apparatus.

When we call to mind that there is not a college in this state which has expended less than $100,000 for their literary purposes, this sum of $30,000, when contrasted with the magnitude of the interests involved and to be benefitted must seem a mere trifle.—To make able lawyers, physicians and divines, the People of this state have expended not less than $1, 000,000 upon our colleges and higher seminaries of learning, while to make able and useful farmers we believe not one dollar has been expended. We scarcely know how to consider this marked neglect. There has undoubtedly been a time when study was not considered at all necessary to a farmer, but these days have passed. That "knowledge is power," begins to be fully appreciated in every pursuit.—That to be a successful and profitable farmer requires SYSTEMATISED observation, is now generally admitted.

Under the systematized agriculture of the English farmers, 82 bushels of wheat have been grown upo one acre of land. In this state, with a soil far mor fertile, 40 bushels is considered an extraordinary yield, and the average is not over 20 bushels. Here certainly is a wide margin for improvement, and in a crop too which ever must be one of the greatest staples of the Middle and Western States. We may close with remarking, that to obtain any given result, it is frequently not so much *the amount* of labor or money that is applied. but *the manner* in which it is directed. Do we not see in every day of life that the opertions of the clear head and practical observation of one person, will frequently make five dollars tell more effectively than ten dollars under the desultory application of a thoughtless or a cloudy head?

This is the very principle in agricultural improvement. It is, so to direct the vast amount of labor employed by the 4,000,000 of farmers of the United States as to *economize* in its application, and if possible make one day's labor subserve the purposes of two, under the present careless and desultory methods of farming.

New York State Agricultural Society.

STATE AGRICULTURAL HALL,
(old State House,)
Albany, Feb. 17, 1844,

The State Agricultural Society now occupy the Hall in the old State House contemplated by the concurrent resolutions of the last Legislature.—The Hall is the easterly one on the first story (that formerly occupied by the Comptroller)—the remainder of the edifice being occupied, as this room is yet partially occupied, by the State Geological collection.

Officers and members of County Societies, and friends of Agriculture from other states, as well as this, are invited to visit the Hall when passing thro' Albany. And Agricultural Committees of the Senate and Assembly, as well as the Committees of the Society itself, will find the hall ready for their reception at their evening meetings.

The returns which the county Societies are required by law to make to the State Society, and other communications touching the farming operations in the several counties, may be left in the Hall in charge of the Recording Secretary:

And all Premiums awarded by the Society, or any other claims upon it, will be paid on presentation there to the Treasurer, THOMAS HILLHOUSE.

By order of the executive Committee,

JOHN P. BEEKMAN, Pres't.

HENRY O'REILLY, Rec. Secretary.

STATE SOCIETY—EXECUTIVE MEETING.

We make the following extracts from the minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committe held at the State Hall on the 15th inst.

On motion of Mr. NOTT, a resolution was adopted requesting editors of agricultural journals to call attention to the fact, that the premiums on agricultural implements and essays, horses and cattle, are *open to competition from other States.*

It was also resolved, on motion of Mr. NOTT, that certain "premiums open to competition from other states," whether awarded in the form of medals or otherwise, be made equivalent to the cash premiums offered on animals confined to the state of New-York—(horses, and fat working cattle, being left with premiums, already designated.

Mr. MCINTYRE of Albany, suggested a correction, which was made accordingly, in the premium list,—providing that, in the several varieties of sheep, a pen of five ewes, instead of a single ewe, be required for the premium offered.

Mr. VAIL moved, and the motion was approved, that, whenever *age* is specified for an animal in the premium list, the term be understood as including all *over* that age.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the propositions for legislative aid to establish an Agricultural College and Pattern Farm.

And Mr. WALSH of Rensselear county, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the various propositions suggested; and to report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee—taking such action meanwhile as circumstances may require.

Mr. D. LEE of the Assembly, in reply to inquiries, made some observations upon the nature of projects contemplated by legislative action for promoting agriculture—explaining the subjects brought before the committee of the Assembly, of which he is chairman.

The opinion was then confidently expressed by the PRESIDENT, Mr. WALSH, and other gentlemen, that the liberal spirit now arroused among the friends of agriculture, will promptly respond to any reasonable "conditious precedent" to legislative encouragement for promoting the essential interests of of the state.

Mr. WALSH moved, and the motion was approved, that the committee already raised in reference to certain agricultural projects before the Legislature, be directed to memorialize that body for an appropriation to this society of such unclaimed quotas of money as were set apart by the law of 1841 for the promotion of agriculture.

On motion of Mr. NOTT, it was ordered that the President and Rec. Secretary be authorised to transmit copies of the "Transactions" of this Society to distinguished agriculturists in other states and nations, accompanied with reqnests for such communications and publications as those gentlemen may think proper to furnish for promoting attention to agricultural improvements in this state.

On motion of Mr. MCINTYRE, the Treasurer, Mr. HILLHOUSE, was authorized to pay all premiums and other demands against the State Agricultural Society; said demands to be presented at the Hall of the Society.

Mr. WALSH made some remarks on the propriety of taking measures for establishing an *Agricultural Museum and Library;* and proposed that a committee be appointed to aid in carrying out the project. The committee accordingly appointed, consists of Messrs. WALSH, of Rensselaer, E. P. PRENTICE of Albany, and JAMES LENOX of New York.

On motion of Mr. NOTT, a committee of three was appointed to examine the Essay accompanied by a statement of experiments made by Marcus Adams of Monroe county, in reference to the manufacture of Sugar from Cornstalks. [It may be proper to remark that the experiments have been made on such a scale as to enable Mr. Adams to declare that he "*sees no good reason why the manufacture of sugar may not become as universal as the raising of corn,*" inasmuch "as every neighborhood can as easily be supplied with its apparatus for making sugar as for making cider."] The committee consists of Messrs. Nott, Hillhouse, and Rathbone.

It was also resolved, on motion of Mr. NOTT, that copies of the "Transactions" of the New York State Agricultural Society, be sent by the same officer, to the National Agricultural Society, and to all the State Agricultural Sccieties in the Union, with a request for exchanges from them.

The Committee adjourned till the sesond Thursday of March.

HENRY O'REILLY, Rec. Sec'y.

From the Cultivator.

Large Crops of Corn.

(For original article see page 18.)

The great crop of the United States, whether we look at quantity or value, is unquestionably our corn crop. Four hundred and fifty millions of bushels in 1840, and probably 500 millions in 1842, show the importance of this grain to us. And yet the quantity now grown is nothing, a mere drop in the bucket, compared with what we might do, should circumstances render it advisable to increase the production to an extent that might easily be reached on the present cultivated lands of the Union. In order to show at a glance what might be done, we have taken the pains to collect a few instances of good crops that have been grown among us, and would remark that on a very large portion of our soils, in favorable seasons, and with the cultivation corn should receive, crops like the ones named may as well be grown as inferior ones. It is true, we now and then meet with a farmer or writer who asserts that no man ever saw 75 bushels of corn grow on an acre, and that the farmer should be contented with 25; but the only emotions excited by such are contempt for the ignorant confidence shown, and pity that in this country men should be found so far behind the times.

No. of Acres.	Product pr. Acre.	Whole Product.	Name and place of cultivator.	Year.
1	136	136	R. H. Rhose, Silver Lake, Penn.	1820
1	118	118	John Stevens, Hoboken, N. J.	1820
1	172½	172	J. & M. Pratt, Madison, N. Y.	1822
4	170	680	" " " "	1824
1	132	132	Samuel Chidsey, Cayuga, N. Y.	1819
8	112	896	Earl Stimson, Saratoga, N. Y.	1823
1	174	174	B. Bartlett, Eaton, Madison co., N. Y.	1823
1	116	116	T. & H. Little, Newburyport, Mass.	1822
1	115	115	" " " "	1823
1	142	142	Mr. Wilmarth, Taunton, Mass.	1825
5	108	540	Charles Bugbee, Palmer, Mass.	1831
1	140	140	Benjamin Butler, Cheunango, N. Y.	1831
1-136		202	Henry Sprague, Worcester, Mass.	1831
1	103	103	"Old Farmer," Rhode Island,	1833
1-12	100	130	S. Lathrop, W. Springfield, Mass.	1835
1	108	108	R. H. Sheldon, Cayuga co., N. Y.	1838
1	110	110	E. Humphreys, Caledonia, N. Y.	1837
1	150	150	—— Montreal, Canada,	1838
1	131	131	R. Lamprey, Moultonborough, N. H.	1839
1	116	116	Mr. Brown, Strafford, N. H.	1839
1	130	130	P. P. Pilsbury, Tuftonborough, N. H.	1839
1	144	144	J. F. Osborn, Cayuga co., N. Y.	1841
1	121	121	J. Sherman, " "	1841
1	112	112	" " "	1841
1	120	120	Mr. Ellsworth, Conn.	1840
1	120	120	W. Ingalls, Oswego co., N. Y.	1839
7		1,352	J. Myers, Canton, Ohio.	1840
1	154	154	W. Ingalls, Oswego co., N. Y.	1840
2	116	232	B. Bradley, Bloomfield, N. Y.	1841
1	122	122	Samuel Phelps, Cayuga, N. Y.	1842
1	113	113	Wm. Ingell, Oswego, N. Y.	1842
1	132	132	W. Wilcox, Saratoga, N. Y.	1842

The number of such crops, where the product exceeded 100 bushels per acre, might be extended to a great length from the list in our possession, but the above is sufficient.—Still we imagine some farmers will say, (some have said so) that the man who puts manure and labor enough on an acre to get 100 bushels of corn, is a loser. We would ask how? A man may cultivate an acre of corn and get 30 bushels an acre, and he will be a loser; but it is scarcely possible when the product is 100. In such a case, all over 50 bushels may be considered profit. In addition to this, his acre of land is placed in a condition to produce more good crops, and the additional amount of these is to be added to the list of profits. The man who has brought 30 acres of land to such a state that it will produce 100 bushels of corn per acre, is far better off than the one who has 100 acres, yielding only 25 bushels per acre; and of this fact we are happy to find many of our farmers are beginning to be well convinced. It is unnecessary to say the remarks we have made respecting corn, are equally applicable to any other grain or grass, and that the grand secret of success is to cultivate no more land than you can make rich.

Hints for March.

MAPLE SUGAR should now be made by all who have trees suitable for it. The business may commence at the first running of the sap, whether in February or March, and continue as long as the nights freeze.

It is estimated that the State of Vermont, with a population of less than 300,000, made over 6,000,000 lbs. of maple sugar, in 1842, besides the syrup.—This is a large item in the productive industry of a single state. If properly tapped, the trees are not injured. This may be done with a 1¼ inch auger, slanting the hole downwards to the depth of 1½ inches, so as to form a cup; or a square hole may be made with a chisel and mallet. Another hole should then be bored with a spike gimblet, slanting upwards, so as to draw off the sap from the cup formed above, and into this hole a tube of elder or other kind must be closely fitted. From one to three holes may be made, according to the size of the tree; though no trees ought to be tapped of less than twelve or eighteen inches diameter. Many practice boring their holes with a ¾ inch auger, slanting upwards, and fitting an elder tube, from which the pith has been removed, of the full size of the hole. All the vessels used for the sap should be perfectly clean. As soon as drawn from the trees, strain the sap and boil in sheet-iron boilers, containing about five pails each, reducing twenty of sap to one of syrup. Then add the white of two eggs to three gallons of syrup, and stir till it boils. After the scum is collected, strain through flannel, and again boil till it will rope an inch, then pour into pans till it grains. After this, place it in wooden drains filled with gimblet holes, and tapering to the bottom. To make into cakes, it must be boiled till it will stir dry in a spoon. Care must be taken to prevent scorching during any part of the process.

CATTLE must be kept closely looked after, and not allowed to wander in the roads or fields, dragging themselves through the mud and poaching on meadows, without any benefit to themselves. Still keep them sheltered and dry, and if they get well through this month they will be safe enough on pasture thereafter. Look well to the animals with young, especially such as are near their time, and give them a little extra feed, good hay, roots or meal. This helps them along over their troubles very much, and enables the young to get on their feet at once. Immediately on dropping the young, let the bag of the dam be well drawn, which, if not done by the offspring, should be done by the hand. Light food and in small quantities should be given for three or four days, when the animal may be gradually put on its full rations.

GRASS SEEDS may now be sown, not in the stinted way too often practiced, but *liberally.* Many fields produce but half a crop, for the sole want of plants enough to draw up the nourishment they could otherwise furnish, and weeds come in to supply the place of what ought to have been occupied by grass. Many practice sowing on the snow, which settles away and leaves the seed to occupy the ground which has been well prepared by the operation of the frost. For permanent meadows, several kinds of grass should be sown on the same field. Save your own clover, herd's-grass, &c. You can then afford to seed more plentifully, and *it is the most profitable crop a farmer can raise,* at the prices they have borne for the last four years. Get out all the manure to the fields that can be done, and spread it broad-cast. Nothing is lost by this method; it warms the earth and decomposes rapidly, and is particularly beneficial to meadow lands.—*Am. Ag. Almanac.*

Wyoming County Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Warsaw, Jan. 8th, 1844, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

JAMES C. FERRIS, of Wyoming, *President.*
JAMES L. HOSFORD, of Castile, *Cor. Sec.*
L. W. THAYER, of Warsaw, *Rec. Sec.*
JOHN A. MCELWAIN, of Warsaw, *Treasurer.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS AND MANAGERS.

(The first name for each town is Vice-President—the second, Manager.)

Lyman Brainard, Ezra Bishop—Attica.
Philo Durkee, Benjamin R. Folsom—Bennington.
Stephen D. Tabor, George B. Chase—Castile.
James Steel, C. O. Shepard—Lima.
D. Cameron, Uriah Johnson—Covington.
Christopher Post, B. F. Bristol—Gainesville.
Allen Waldo, Joseph Currier—Java.
Job Sherman, John W. Paddock—Middlebury.
Truman Lewis, Seth C. Grosvenor—Orangeville.
E. Bradley, Jehial Glascow—Perry.
J. C. Salisbury, E. P. Peck—Sheldon.
Newbury Bronson, Lyman Morris—Warsaw.
Reuben Doolittle, Jr., Joel S. Smith—Wethersfield.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

Of the N. Y. S. Ag. Society, to be held at Poughkeepsie, September 18 and 19, 1844.

LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR 1844.

MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

For skill and improvement in the management of a farm, taking into view the land, stock and produce, with all the appendages.

First premium, a gold medal—Second and third, silver medals.

No premium will be awarded unless an accurate description of the farm and statement of the crops, &c., with all the expense of the management and profit of the farm, is furnished. These premiums will be awarded only to those whose farms are improved in a manner that renders them examples worthy of imitation.

ESSAYS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE "TRANSACTIONS."

For the best series of Essays on the importance of scientific knowledge in prosecuting successfully the ordinary pursuits of Agriculture, $100

For the best essay on Farm Management, including all the details connected with the successful management of a farm, $20

For the best essay on the Rotation of Crops adapted to the climate of this state, 20

For the best essay on Subsoil Plowing, with the results of actual experiments in the state of New York, 20

For the best essay on the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, 20

For the best essay on the cultivation of the Apple, for exportation as well as domestic use, 20

EXPERIMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

Turning under Green Crops.

For the most satisfactory experiment of turning under green crops as a manure, on not less than one acre of land with a detailed statement of the whole process in writing, $10—For the second best, 2 vols. Trans.

Preparation and Application of Manures.

Best experiment in the preparation and application of manures, with a detailed statement of the expense and all matters connected with it, $10.

Improvement of Agricultural Implements.

To the person who shall exhibit at the next Fair, any new or improved agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the committee merit a premium, a Silver medal.

Proof must be given of the work performed by the implement previous to its exhibition, and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer. To be open for competition to any citizen of the United States.

Comparative value of Crops as food for Cattle.

For the most satisfactory experiment upon a stock of cattle not less than four in number, in ascertaining the relative value of the different kinds of food used, as compared with hay, with a detailed account of the fodder used, and the expense of raising and feeding the same. The experiments to be made in three winter months, or whenever satisfactory experiments can be made, $20—Second best, 2 vols. Trans.—Third best, Diploma.

Experiments in Indian Corn.

A premium of $25 for the best, $15 for the second best, and $10 for the third best conducted series of experiments in the cultivation of Indian corn. Not less than one acre of ground to be planted.

The experiments to be made with a view of ascertaining what are the peculiar laws relating to that crop—particularly how thick it should be planted, how the plants should be distributed on the ground—whether in hills, drills or otherwise, what kind of manure, and how it should be applied, the manner of cultivation, and the kind of corn planted, to be particularly stated. The cost of each process, the amount of corn raised by each of the different modes of culture, and the relative profits, to be accurately and minutely stated in the report to the committee.

Irrigation.

Best conducted experiment in the flooding and irrigation of lands, $10.

Sheep.

Best managed flocks of sheep, including particular statements of the breed, expense of keeeping, increase, amount of wool, value, &c., $12, or a Gold medal.

Dairy.

Best managed dairy, with a detailed statement of expense, and every thing connected with the management as well as profits of the same, $12, or a Gold medal.

For the greatest quantity and best quality of butter produced on any farm, from a given number of cows in 30 days the present year, with a particular statement of the method of making and preserving the same, with a satisfactory account of the manner in which the cows have been fed, and the general management of the milk and butter—a Silver medal.

CATTLE.

CLASS 1.—*Best of any breed.*

Best bull, 3 years old,	$20	Best cow, 3 years old,	$20
Best bull, 2 years old,	15	Best cow, 2 years old,	15
Best yearling bull,	10	Best yearling cow,	10
Best bull calf,	6	Best heifer calf,	6

CLASS II. *Durham Cattle.*

Best Bull, 3 yers old,	$15	Second best,	$10
Third best diploma.			
Best bull 2 years old,	$10	Second best,	5
Third best, diploma.			
Best yearling bull,	$10	Second best,	$5
Third best, diploma.			
Best bull calf,	$5	Best cow 3 years old,	$15
Second best,	diploma.	Second best,	10
Third best, diploma.			
Best heifer 2 years old,	$10	Second best,	$5
Best heifer, diploma.			
Best yearling heifer,	$10	Second best,	$5
Third best, diploma.			
Best heifer calf,	$5	Second best,	diploma.

CLASS III. *Herefords.*

Best bull 3 years old,	$15	Second best,	2 vols. Trans.
Third best, diploma.			
Best bull 2 years old,	$10	Second best,	2 vols. Trans.
Third best, diploma.			
Best yearling bull,	$6	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Third best, diploma.			
Best bull calf,	$5	Best cow,	$15
Second best,	diploma.	Second best,	2 vols. Trans.
Third best, diploma.			
Best heifer, 2 years old,	$10	Second best,	2 vols. Trans.
Third best, diploma.			
Best yearling heifer,	$6	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Third best, diploma.			
Best heifer calf,	$5	Second best,	diploma.

CLASS IV. *Devons.*

Best bull, 3 years old,	$15	Second best,	$10
Third best, diploma.			
Best bull, 2 years old,	$10	Second best,	$5
Third best, diploma.			
Best yearling bull,	$10	Second best,	$5
Third best, diploma.			
Best bull calf,	$5	Second best,	diploma.
Best cow, 3 years old,	$15	Second best,	$10
Third best, diploma.			
Best heifer, 2 years old,	$10	Second best,	$5
Third best, diploma.			
Best yearling heifer,	$10	Second best,	$5
Third best, diploma.			
Best heifer calf,	$5	Second best,	diploma.

CLASS V. *Ayrshire.*

Best cow,	$15	Second best,	$10

CLASS VI. *Crosses of Native and Improved.*

Best cow, 3 years old,	$12	Best heifer, 2 years old,	$9
Second best	8	Second best,	6
Third best,	vol. Trans.	Third best,	vol. Trans.

CLASS VII. *Native Cattle.*

Best cow, 3 years old,	$12	Best heifer, 2 years old,	$9
Second best,	8	Second best,	6
Third best,	vol. Trans.	Third best,	vol. Trans.

CLASS VIII. *Dairy Cows of any breed.*

For the best Dairy Cow, from which shall have been produced in thirty successive days, the greatest quantity of butter; quality as well as quantity considered; which shall be exhibited at the time, $15

For the second best, $10 | For the third best, diploma.

The manner of feeding the cow, the management of the milk, and the method of making the butter, with the time it was made, the breed of the cow, if known, and the time after calving, must all be accurately stated in writing. The cow and the butter to be exhibited at the time, with certificates from the person or persons who milked, managed the cream, and prepared the butter.

Working Oxen and Steers.

Best, over 4 years old,	$15	Third best,	vol. Trans.
Second best,	10	Fourth best,	diploma.

Best 3 yoke of oxen or steers, 2 years old, belonging to one person, $15.

Second best,	$10	Third best,	diploma.
Best ten yoke of oxen from any one town,			$20
Best y. of st'rs, 3 y's old	$15	Second best,	$10
Third best, diploma.			
Best y'k of steers, 2 yrs.	$8	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Third best, diploma.			
Best y'k of steers, 1 yr.	$10	Second best,	diploma.

Fat Cattle.

Best yoke,	$20	Second best,	$15
Third best. $10.			
Best fat ox,	$15	Second best,	$10
Third best, vol. Trans.			
Best fat cow or heifer	$15	Second best,	$10
Third best, vol. Trans.			

☞A fat ox taking a premium as one of a pair, cannot compete singly for another premium.

HORSES.

Best stalion, 4 years old,	$20	Best breeding mare,	$20
Second best,	10	Second best,	10
Third best,	vol. Trans.	Third best,	diploma.
Fourth best,	diploma.	Best mare, 3 years old,	$10
Best Stallion, 3 y's old,	$15	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Second best,	10	Third best,	Diploma.
Third best,	diploma.	Best pair matched farm,	$10
Best pair matched,	$10	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Second best, 2 vol. Trans.		Best pair market hor.	$10
Third best,	diploma.	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Best gelding horse,	$10	Second best,	vol. Trans.

The variety of horse which possesses size, strength, and endurance for field labor, combined with that action which qualifies for the carriage or saddle—in short, the "horse of all work"—is probably the most profitable class our farmers can now engage in rearing; and to such therefore, will the preference of the society be given. Horses taking premium in pairs, cannot compete singly for the premium for geldings.

SHEEP.

CLASS I. *Long Wooled.*

Best buck,	$10	Best ewe,	$10
Second best,	5	Second best,	5
Third best,	Diploma.	Third best,	Diploma.
Best pen of five Lambs, $5.			

CLASS II. *Middle Wooled.*

Best buck,	$10	Best ewe,	$10
Second best,	5	Second best,	5
Third best,	Diploma.	Third best,	Diploma.
Best pen of five lambs, $5.			

CLASS III. *Fine Wooled.*

Best buck,	$10	Best ewe,	$10
Second best,	5	Second best,	5
Third best,	Diploma.	Third best,	Diploma.
Best pen of five lambs, $5.			

CLASS IV. *Fat Sheep.*

Best	$10	Second best,	$5
Third best, vol. Trans.			

Applicants for the premiums on fat cattle and sheep, must furnish statements of the manner of feeding the animals, and the kind, quantity and cost of the food.

The term "long wooled" is designed to include the Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and all the English varieties of sheep which furnish the quality of wool suitable for combing—the "middle wooled" includes the South down, the Norfolk, Dorset, Cheviot, Native, &c.—the "fine wooled" includes the Spanish, and Sanon varieties of the Merino and some of their crosses.

SWINE.

Best boar over 10 mo'hs,	$10	Best sow,	$10
Second best,	5	Second best,	5
Third best,	Diploma.	Third best,	Diploma.

Best lot of pigs under 10 months, not less than 4 in number, $5. Second best, diploma.

In awarding premiums on hogs, reference will be had not merely to size or present condition, but that proportion between bone and meat which promises the greatest value from the least amount of feed.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow	$15	Best cultivator,	$5
Second best,	Silver medal.	Second best,	Diploma.
Third best,	Diploma.	Best drill barrow,	$5
Best subsoil plow,	$10	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Best dynamometer,	20	Best farm horse cart,	5
Best farm wagon,	10	Best ox cart,	5
Second best,	vol. Trans.	Best horse rake,	5
Best ½ doz. hand rakes,	Di.	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Best grain cradle,	3	Best ½ doz. grass scythes,	Di.
Second best,	Diploma.	Best " cradle "	Dip.
Best ½ doz. hay forks,	Dip.	Best " dung forks,	Dip.
Best harrow,	5	Best thrashing machine,	15
Second best,	vol. Trans.	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Third best,	Diploma.	Third best,	Diploma.
Best fanning mill,	Sil. med.	Best straw cutter,	Sil. med.
Second best,	vol. Trans.	Second best,	vol. Trans.
Third best	Diploma.	Third best,	Diploma.
Best improved ox-yoke,	5	Best clover machine,	10
Second best,	Diploma.	Second best,	Diploma.

Best flax and hemp dressing machine, $10.

Articles not presenting any new and valuable improvements, will not be entitled to premiums. Implements and machines must be tested as far as possible, in the presence of the committee.

DAIRY.

BUTTER.—*Not less than 50 pounds.*

Best sample,	$15	Fourth best,	Silver medal.
Second best,	Silver medal.	Fifth best,	" "
Third best,	" "	Sixth best,	" "

CHEESE.—*Not less than 100 pounds.*

Best sample,	$15	Fourth best,	Silver medal.
Second best,	Silver medal.	Fifth best,	" "
Third best,	" "	Sixth best,	" "

The butter offered for premium must be presented in butter tubs, jars or firkins.

The claimants for premiums must state in writing the time when it was made; the number of cows kept on the farm; the mode of keeping; the treatment of the cream and milk before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; the method of freeing the butter from the milk; the quantity and kind of salt used; whether salt petre or any other substances have been employed.

Those who present cheese for the premiums offered, must state in writing the time when it was made; the number of cows kept; whether the cheese is made from one, two or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream; the quantity and kind of salt used; the quantity of rennet used, and the mode of preparing it; the mode of pressure, and the treatment of cheese afterwards.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Best sample, 15 lbs. $15 | Second best, Diploma.

CORNSTALK SUGAR.

For the best experiment in the manufacture of sugar from cornstalks, from one acre of northern corn cultivated for the purpose, so as to obtain the greatest quantity of sugar, $25.

The process of manufacturing and clarifying must be particularly stated in reference to the maple and cornstalk sugar.

SILK.

Best specimen manu'ed,	$15	Sec'd best lb. reeled silk,	$5
Second best,	10	Third best,	Diploma.
Third best,	5	Best half lb. cocoons,	1844, 10
Fourth best,	vol. Trans.	Second best,	5
Best pound reeled silk,	10	Third best,	Diploma.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best woolen blankets, $5; Second, 4; Third, 3.

Best ten yards flannel, $5; Second, 4; Third, 3.

Best ten yards woolen cloth, $5; Second, 4; Third, 3.

Best woolen carpet, $5; 2d, 4; Third, 3.

Best tow cloth, 15 yards, $1; Second, diploma.

Best 10 yards linen, $5; 2d, 4; Third, 3.

Best 10 yds. linen diaper, $5; Second, 4; Third, 3.

Best hearth-rug, $5; Second, 4; Third, 3; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 1; Sixth, diploma.

Best ten yards kersey, $3; Second, 2; Third, 1.

Best rag carpet, 14 yds., $3; Second, 2; Third, 1.

Best double carpet coverlet, $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th, 1.

Best pair woolen knit stockings, $2; Second, 1; Third, diploma.

Best wove woolen stockings, $2; Second, 1; Third, dip.

Best cotton wove stockings, $2; Second, 1; Third, dip.

Best lb. of linen sew'g thread, $2; Second, 1; Third, dip.

Best linen woven stockings, $3; Second, 1; Third, dip.

Best linen knit stockings, $2; Second, 1; Third, diploma.

Best knit cotton stockings, $2; Second, 1; Third, dip.

VEGETABLES.

For 6 best stalks celery	$2	2 best purple egg plants	$1
3 best heads cauliflower	2	Best half-peck Lima beans	1
3 best heads brocoli	2	Best " Windsor do.	1
12 best white table turnips	1	Best bunch double parsley	1
12 best carrots	1	3 best squashes	1
12 best table beets	1	Largest pumpkin	1
12 best parsnips	1	12 best ears seed corn	1
12 best onions	1	Best h'f-peck table potatoes	2
3 best heads cabbage	1	Second " " "	1
12 best tomatoes	1	Best variety seedling "	1

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on choice garden products not enumerated above.

FRUITS.

For the greatest variety of table apples, $5.
For the second greatest $3 | For the 3d greatest, Vol. Tr.
For the best 12 sorts, not less than three of each, $3
Best new seedling apple, $5.
For the greatest variety of table pears, $3.
For the second greatest Vol. Transactions.
For the greatest variety of winter pears "
For the best 12 quinces "
For the best 12 peaches "
For the best 24 plums "
For the best 6 bunches native grapes "
For the best 6 bunches foreign grapes "

FLOWERS.

For the greatest variety and quantity, $5.
For the second greatest $3 | For the third greatest, vol. Tr.
For the best floral ornament, $5.
For the second best $3 | For the best s'dl'g dahlia $3
For the third best vol. Tr. | For the second best 2
For the best 25 varieties of dahlias, $5.
For the second best $3 | For the third best vol. Tr.

PLOWING MATCH.

First premium	$15	Third premium	$10
Second premium	12	Fourth premium	6

Fifth premium, diploma.

Each competitor will be required to plow one-fourth of an acre of sward land in 75 minutes; the furrows not to be less than 12 inches wide and 6 deep; plowman to drive his team.

FIELD CROPS.—*(At the Winter Meeting.)*

Best crop of wheat not less than two acres, $15.
Second best, $10 | Third best, 2 vols. Tr.
Best two acres of spring wheat, $15.
Second best $10 | Third best 2 vols. Tr.
Best crop of Indian corn, not less than two acres, $15.
Second best $10 | Third best 2 vols. Tr.
Best crop of barley, not less than two acres, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best crop of rye, not less than two acres, $10.
Second best, $5 | Third best, vol. Tr.
Best crop of oats, not less than two acres, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best crop of potatoes for table, not less than one acre, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best crop of potatoes, quantity considered, not less than one acre, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best crop of sugar beets, not less than half an acre, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best crop of mangel wurzel, not less than half an acre, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best crop of ruta baga, not less than one acre, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best crop of carrots, not less than one acre, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best crop of peas, not less than one acre, $10.
Second best $5 | Third best vol. Tr.
Best acre of corn for fodder, sown broadcast, $5.
Best half-acre of hops $5 | Best half-acre of tobacco, $5
Best " flax 5 | Best acre of cabbage 5
Best acre of broom corn, $5.

Those who present claims to premiums for farm crops, must state in writing the following particulars: The condition of the soil at the commencement of cultivation for the crop; the previous crop and cultivation, and quantity of manure used upon it; the quantity and kind of manure the present season; the quantity and sort of seed used; the time and manner of sowing, cleaning, and harvesting the crop; the amount of the crop, determined by actual weight or measurement; and the expense of cultivation. The land shall be measured by some sworn surveyor, and the claimant of the premium, with two other persons who assisted in measuring, shall certify under oath as to the quantity produced from the piece of land mentioned in the certificate of the surveyor.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS

Will be awarded for such implements, products, &c., not enumerated, as shall be deemed worthy of notice or encouragement.

COMPETITION FROM OTHER STATES.

Premiums in form of silver medals, open to competition from other States, will be given.

For the best bull and cow of any breed; second best, 2 vols. Transactions.

For the best yoke of working oxen; second best, 2 vols. Transactions.

For the best pair of fat cattle; second best, 2 vols. Tr.

For the best pair of matched horses; second best, 2 vols. Transactions.

For the best pen of 5 fine wooled ewes; second best, 2 vols. Transactions.

For the best fine wooled buck; second best, 2 vols. Tr.

REGULATIONS.

The premiums for essays and agricultural implements will be open to citizens of other States; all others will be confined to residents of this State, who are members of this Society, or who may become so by the payment of one dollar on entering their articles.

The trial of plows will take place at Poughkeepsie, on Monday, the 16th day of September.

No premiums will be paid on any animals or articles taken away before the close of the Fair.

Premiums not claimed within four months after they are awarded, will be considered as donations to the Society.

All persons who intend to exhibit cattle, horses, sheep, or swine, should give notice to THOMAS L. DAVIES, Poughkeepsie, or HENRY O'REILLY, Recording Secretary, Albany, previous to the 10th of September, that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation; and all animals must be on the ground by nine o'clock, A.M., of the 18th September.

All those who intend to compete for the premiums on agricultural implements, butter and cheese, sugar, cocoons, silk, &c., should have their specimens on the ground on the 17th, that they may be deposited in their appropriate places, and the rooms suitably arranged on the day previous to the Fair.

Applicants for premiums are requested to pay particular attention to the notes attached to the premiums on dairy cows, fat cattle and sheep, butter and cheese, field crops, maple sugar, &c.

The statements required from those who compete for field crops, must be sent to HENRY O'REILLY, Rec. Sec., Albany, previous to the 1st of January, 1845; and the premiums will be awarded at the annual meeting of the Society, on the third Wednesday of January.

Competitors for the premiums on essays, must forward their manuscripts to the Recording Secretary, Albany, previous to the 1st of January, 1845, free of postage.

No premium will be awarded, unless, in the opinion of the Judges of the class in which it is offered, the animal or article is worthy of such premium.

Prize animals and implements at the previous exhibitions, will be allowed to compete for the prizes; but they must receive a higher prize, or in a different class, to entitle them to a premium. Should the same premium heretofore given them be awarded, they will receive a certificate to that effect, instead of the prize.

Animals, and other articles offered for competition, must be labeled with the names and residence of the owners, at full length.

The late J. C. Loudon, Esq.

(Coudensed from the Magazine of Horticulture.)

It is with feelings of the most painful regret, that we announce the death of this distinguished writer and most estimable man, whose works are familiar to every lover of horticulture, and whose labors as conductor of the Gardener's Magazine for *nineteen years*, have had such an influence in promoting a taste for gardening, not only in England, but on the Continent and throughout our own country. The January number of his Magazine, which was to commence the new volume, has been made the last which will ever be published, and is paged as a continuation of the last volume, so as to close up the work to that period. The loss of Mr. Loudon's Magazine cannot be made good. It was the first which was ever published, and though numbers have sprung up since and many are now in circulation, yet none of them ever approached near his. No writer ever had a more happy facility of *popularizing* the subjects on which he wrote than Mr. Loudon, and his originality of ideas, as well as his indepence of their expression, upon every thing connected with gardening and rural improvement, gained for him friends wherever his works were read.

Mr. Loudon was a native of Scotland, and was brought up a landscape gardener. His career as an author began in 1803, when he was only twenty years old, and it continued with very little interruption during the space of forty years, being only concluded by his death. The first works he published were the following:—*Observations on Laying out Public Squares* in 1803, and on *Plantations*, in 1804; a *Treatise on Hothouses*, in 1805, and on *Country Residences*, in 1806, both 4to; *Hints on the formation of Gardens*, in 1812; and three works on *Hothouses*, in 1817 and 1818. In 1822 appeared the first edition of the *Encyclopædia of Gardening;* a work remarkable for the immense mass of useful matter which it contained, and for the then unusual circumstance of a great quantity of wood cuts being mingled with the text: this book obtained an extraordinary sale, and fully established his fame as an author. Soon after was published an anonymous work, written either partly or entirely by Mr. Loudon, called the *Greenhouse Companion;* and shortly afterwards, *Observations on Laying out Farms*, in folio, with his name. In 1824 a second edition of the *Encyclopædia of Gardening*, was published, with very great additions, alterations, and improvements; and the following year appeared the first edition of the *Encyclopædia of Agriculture*. In 1826 the *Gardeners Magazine* was commenced, being the first periodical ever devoted exclusively to horticultural subjects. The *Magazine of Natural History*, also the first of its kind, was begun in 1828. Mr. Loudon was now occupied in the preparation of the *Encyclopædia of Plants*, which was published early in 1829, and was speedily followed by the *Hortus Britannicus*. In 1830, a second and nearly rewritten edition of the *Encyclopædia of Agriculture* was published, and this was followed by an entirely rewritten edition of the *Encyclopædia of Gardening*, in 1831; and the *Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture*, the first he published on his own account, in 1832. The last work was one of the most successful, because it was one of the most useful he ever wrote, and is likely long to continue a standard book on the subjects on which it treats. Mr. Loudon now began to prepare his great and ruinous work, the *Aboretum Britannicum*, the anxieties attendant on which were, undoubtedly, the primary cause of that decay of constitution, which terminated in his death. This work was not, however, completed till 1838, and in the mean time he began the *Architectural Magazine*, the first periodical devoted exclusively to architecture. The labor he underwent at this time was almost incredible. He had four periodicals, viz: the *Gardener's, Natural History*, and *Architectural Magazines*, and the *Arboretum Britannicum*, which was published in monthly numbers, going on at the same time; and, to produce them at the proper times, he literally worked night and day. Immediately on the conclusion of the *Arboretum Britannicum*, he began the *Suburban Gardener*, which was also published in 1838, as was the *Hortus Lignosus Londoniensis;* and in 1839 appeared his edition of Repton's *Landscape Gardening*. In 1840 he accepted the editorship of the *Gardener's Gazette*, which he retained till November, 1841; and in 1842 he republished his *Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs*. In the same year he completed his *Suburban Horticulturist;* and finally in 1843, he published his work on *Cemeteries*, the last separate work he ever wrote. In this list, many minor productions of Mr. Loudon's pen have been necessarily omitted; but it may be mentioned, that he contibuted to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and Brande's *Dictionary of Science;* and that he published numerous supplements from time to time of his various works.

Never, perhaps, did any man possess more energy and determination than Mr. Loudon; whatever he began he pursued with enthusiasm, and carried out, notwithstanding obstacles that would have discouraged any ordinary person. He was a warm friend, and most kind and affectionate in all his relations of son, husband, father, and brother; and he never hesitated to sacrifice pecuniary consideratione to what he considered his duty. That he was always most anxious to promote the welfare of gardening, the volume of this Magazine bear ample witness; and he labored not only to improve their professional knowledge, and to increase their temporal comforts, but to raise their moral and intellectual character.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. BY ED. N. G. FARMER.—During the summer of 1839, I enjoyed the privilege of several friendly interviews with MR. LOUDON and his family, at their beautiful villa, near London; and but few circumstances connected with that delightful tour have afforded me more pleasurable recollections. His frank and cordial hospitality and great kindness of heart; his ardent love of nature and instructive conversation, left an impression on my mind which can never be effaced.

This was the next year after the completion of Mr. Loudon's great work on trees, *Arboretum Britannicum*. This was the greatest undertaking of his whole life, and nobly was it performed. It consists of eight large volumes, four of letter-press and four of plates; with over 400 large and correct portraits of individual trees growing in different parts of Great Britain, and more than 2,500 wood-cuts of trees, shrubs, &c. This work was published at an expense of nearly fifty thousand dollars; and Mr. Loudon pledged the sale of all his other works to his publishers to defray the expense of this. Enongh copies have not yet been sold to quite pay the expense, but it is expected there soon will be; so that the copyrights will all revert to his family.

Mr. Loudon's admiration for fine trees amounted almost to religious adoration. He expressed the deepest regret that his numerous engagements, impaired health, and advanced age, would no permit him to visit America—"the land of *majestic trees and noble rivers*." His limited grounds were crowded with trees, and among them he pointed, with evident satisfaction, to what he called his *American arboretum*, comprising a score or two of young American forest trees, which had been long nursed with too much care. In conversing with him respecting the parks or grounds of any part of Britain that he had ever visited, it was only necessary to refer to the kind, size, or number of trees growing there to recall the whole scenery and circumstances to his mind. So glowing and *contagious* was this passion of his, that I found my own admiration for trees and landscape scenery increased many-fold by my intercourse with this enthusiastic child of nature, and I shall ever have reason to remember him with gratitude, on account of the increased capacity and means of enjoyment I have derived therefrom.

M. B. B.

Agricultural Papers in New England.

We noticed the agricultural papers of this State last month. We will now pay our respects to those in New England; and give a glance at our Southern and Western friends in our next.

The New England Farmer must, of course, be mentioned first. It has the honor of being a veteran pioneer in the cause, and rejoices in a vigorous manhood of 22 years of age. Its name and those of its successive editors have been intimately associated with the progress of improvements in agriculture and horticulture in this county for twenty years past, and we hope will continue to be so for as many more to come. It is a weekly quarto, edited by Joseph Breck, Esq., Boston—$2 per year.

The Boston Cultivator is a very sprightly and talented paper; and it would be strange if it were otherwise, with such a galaxy of names at its head as James Pedder, S. W. Cole, and Otis Brewer. It is a large weekly sheet; 4 pages agricultural, and 4 miscellaneous; making a very interesting paper for farmers' families—$2 a year.

The Massachusetts Ploughman is another large sized weekly from Boston, and not behind any in editorial talent. WM. BUCKMINSTER is well known as one of the ablest and most practical agricultural writers in the country. Terms same as preceding.

The Boston Traveller, though not commonly regarded as an agricultural paper, deserves notice in this connection, on account of its able agricultural department, conducted by H. C. Merriam. It is one of the most interesting of our exchanges.

Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture must not be omitted in speaking of the agricultural papers of Boston, although we gave a notice of it last month. Our readers will find one or two good articles from its pages in this number of the Farmer.

The Maine Farmer.—This paper has recently removed from Winthrop to Augusta, Me., and is much improved in appearance. It is edited by Dr. E. Holmes, one of the most talented and best natured of the fraternity—an excellent writer, and a good farmer withal; a large folio sheet, weekly—$2 per year.

The Maine Cultivator, published at Hallowell, edited by Messrs. Newman & White, with a number of able contributors. Like the preceding, well calculated to elevate and improve the farmers of Maine, and deserving liberal support.

The Farmer's Monthly Visitor, by Hon. Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H. This paper is a great honor to its honorable founder and editor; and it speaks well for the farmers of the Granite State that they sustain a paper of 16 quarto pages, so that it can be afforded at 50 cents a year.

The Connecticnt Farmer's Gazette.—This is the only agricultural paper in Connecticut, and ought to receive more liberal support than it has heretofore done. It is well conducted, by William Storer, and has a number of able contributors. Published at New Haven, semi-monthly, 16 octavo pages—$1 per year.

Frye's Lactometer.

Several of our exchange papers have noticed the exposure we made of this instrument in the December number of the Farmer, but not one of them has attempted to *answer* the arguments we used against it. A writer in the New York Farmer and Mechanic, after asserting that the instrument has really been of great service in checking the impositions of the city milkmen, complains that our remarks are calculated to learn them worse tricks than they knew before! Well, that is a pity, really, if true; but the writer may console himself with the reflection, that it is not probable that a single New York milkman is a reader of our paper. Our remarks were called forth by the recommendation of the instrument for the use of farmers, in testing the comparative value of cows and the quality of dairies, for which purpose, we again repeat, it is a useless *humbug*, notwithstanding the writer alluded to persists in recommending it for that purpose. The manner in which he does this is amusing—hear him:

"We think there is not a farmer of good sense in that region who will not see, at once, that by means of this instrument, and the lactometer heretofore in use, which will show the quantity of cream, he may with great accuracy ascertain the comparative qualities of the milk, both for butter and cheese, obtained from different cows. After the cream has risen, he may see the proportion it fills compared with the milk, and by making due allowance for its specific gravity, may easily come to a conclusion sufficiently accurate for practical purposes."

If any of our readers can discover a single grain of "good sense" in the above paragraph, they can do more than we can. The idea that farmers must use another kind of lactometer to enable this to do the business, is truly rich and original!

Observations on the Weather.

From the Meteorological Reports of the Rochester Collegiate Institute.—BY L. WITHERELL.

The last week of January was very cold—ther. ranging from zero to 20 deg.; clouds and snow every day.

February 1—Ther. 2 deg. below zero at sunrise.
" 2—Mild, and has continued so with the exception of three or four days, until the present.

From the first of January to the middle of February, 3 fair days; of the remaining number, we had snow or rain, 37.

I think every observer has remarked the uncommon number of cloudy and stormy days since the first of October.

October, 7 fair days—November, 3—December, 3—January, 2—February, 5, to the 25th. The number of days on which snow or rain has fallen during the period, 102.

NOTE.—We have had but little snow this winter in Rochester, and very much mild temperature, except the last week in January.

New Genesee Farmer.

ROCHESTER, MARCH, 1844.

Editorial Chat.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We should feel much pleasure in presenting our readers with a sheet of sixteen pages this month, especially as so large a portion of it is occupied with excellent original communications, were it not for the provoking mistake of the printer in transposing several of the pages, as mentioned on first page. ☞ Will not our friends oblige us by writing earlier in the month? Several communications arrived too late for insertion, as usual. Send them, if possible, by the middle, or, at farthest, by the 20th of the month.

COL. RANDALL'S letter is excellent, as usual. Our readers will especially commend the spirit of the latter part of it.

"DRAGOON" shall have a place, if forwarded; and we shall be happy to hear from his owner, when it suits his convenience.

SWEET POTATOES.—A friend at the West is informed, that the sets cannot be had in this region. He can best obtain them from Cincinnati or Louisville. The way for him "to obtain the corn and cob mill without going after it," is simply to send $35 to T. R. Hussey, Auburn, N. Y., with directions how it should be forwarded. (See November Farmer.)

THE LEGISLATURE.—We are happy to observe, that our friend and helper LEE has been appointed Chairman of the Committe on Agriculture in the Assembly. He has reported a bill making provisions for establishing one or more AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS in the State; but we have not learned the particulars.

PREMIUMS ON FARMS.—By the list in this paper it will be seen, that the Monroe County Agricultural Society offer premiums this year for the best-managed farms. Who will get them?

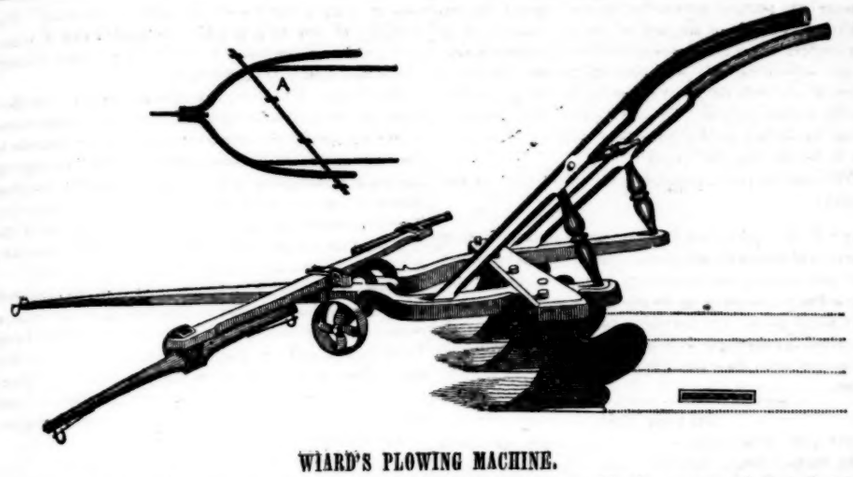
OBSERVE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that the *Editors* of this paper are no way connected with, or responsible for, its publication, printing, or mailing.

Wheat and Chess—The $100 Premium.

One of our Cortland subscribers, Jesse Storrs, Jr., of Virgil, has written us a letter in relation to the offer of $100, for proof that wheat will turn to chess, which was made in the January number of the Farmer. He says,

"I agree with you, that if the doctrine of *transmutation* is true, it is capable of *demonstration;* but that kind of demonstration which requires the production of the two kinds of grain from a single plant, or upon a single stalk or stem, will be looked for in vain. Upon these conditions, my opinion is there will be no claimants for the premium. And here I would inquire whether you will receive any other evidence as proof of the matter in question. Such, for instance, if it can be found, as far as evidence can be produced from unimpeachable testimony of competent witnesses, that a plant has been known to grow from a kernel of *wheat* and the same plant produce *chess*—will you receive it as demonstration? You know that the $100, you offer would be quite a pretty thing in the pockets of many a farmer, these hard times. * * * *
If the doctrine of transmutation cannot be proved, some new discoveries may be made and important truth elicited by experiment. Will you allow your offer to be considered a standing one, or only for a limited time?"

In reply to the foregoing, we say, our friends may rest assured that we should not have made the offer we have, if we too, were not well convinced that the demonstration required "will be looked for in vain," nothwithstanding it has been repeatedly asserted that such demonstration had been found. With regard to the other kind of evidence mentioned above, we are at a loss to conceive how an experiment can be conducted so as to amount to *demonstration* of the question in dispute. If it can be done, we are willing to accept it, but it must be actual *demonstration*, such as will, to the minds of all, definitely settle the vexed question. With us it is already settled, and our object is simply to lead others to the truth, on a subject of no small importance in the practice of agriculture. In order to allow all who desire to make experiments sufficient time for the purpose we will, life permitting, consider the offer valid till January, 1846, if not before determined. ED.



WIARD'S PLOWING MACHINE.

This instrument, of which a representation in perspective is given above, is a combination or gang of plows, for turning several furrows at once. It has received the highest commendations of all who have examined its construction and operation, and we believe it will be found of great value to the agricultural community. It was examined and tested by a select committee of the American Institute last fall; and in their report they declare it worthy of the highest honors of the Institute, and award the inventor a gold medal. It was also examined, in operation, by the Committee on Plows, at the meeting of the State Agricultural Society in this city, and received their highest commendation, together with a diploma. (Mr. Wiard declined receiving any premium in money.)

The one now in this city, from which the above drawing was taken, is made in the most perfect manner, and beautifully finished. The drawing does not give to our minds the best possible view of the implement. The form of the frame or body of it is better seen in the diagram above, where A represents the beam in which the plows are placed, fastened on to the side-arms in an angling position. This one has four shares, and is intended for two horses; but the number of both can be increased or diminished, according to convenience, or the nature of the work to be performed.

They will plow any depth, from 2 to 6 inches; which is regulated by setting a moveable wheel in front.

Mr. Wiard states, that they can be made suitable for one horse or mule, which will be found of great value for many crops at the South and West—saving more labor than any farm implement ever before introduced.

Further information concerning its character and value may be obtained from the certificates below, and from large handbills circulated by Mr. Wiard.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has obtained Letters Patent for the above named machine; and, as he is determined to protect his rights, he cautions the public against any infringement thereof, and also against purchasing the rights or machines of any person who cannot show his authority, certified to by a justice of the peace.

☞ Persons desiring to obtain Rights, or further information, are requested to address the subscriber, at East Avon, Livingston County, N. Y. THOMAS WIARD.

The following highly respectable and well known gentlemen, having examined the machine, and most of them have been associated on Committees for the purpose of testing its operation, may be referred to for information respecting its character and usefulness.

L. B. Langworthy, near Rochester, N. Y.,
R. Harmon, jr., Wheatland, Monroe Co. N. Y.,
Myron Adams, East Bloomfield, Ontario Co. N. Y.,
Dr. C. S. Button, Newark, Wayne Co.,
S. W. Chase, Amsterdam, Mont. Co.,
Adoniram Chandler, New York City,
Colonel Clark, Long Island,
Farmer Ellsworth, of Connecticut,
J. J. Greenough, or H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, Washington City.

A number of highly complimentary certificates might be given, would space permit, but one or two must suffice for the present.—Others may be found on the hand bills. T. W.

East Avon, Feb. 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeable to your request we cheerfully forward you our opinion in relation to your gang of Plows. We purchased one of them last season and have given it a thorough trial; and we do not hesitate to say that, it is an invention of very great importance to the farmer; the rapidity and perfection with which it does its work is sufficient to recommend it to every person who has an opportunity of witnessing its operation. The machine is so arranged, that it may be run any uniform depth from two to 6 inches. This makes it a very desirable article for operating on Fallow Ground, or for Plowing in Wheat. When operating on fallow ground, we run it about 4 inches deep; this leaves the sod undisturbed, turns under all vegetation, and leaves the earth much lighter than the single Plow. We also consider it of the highest importance for plowing in Wheat: By using this Plow, Wheat may be covered any uniform depth required from 2 to 5 inches, to suit the different opinions of mankind. Our opinion is, that on strong upland, Wheat should be covered from 3 to 4 inches; this gives it a deep firm root, and renders it much more secure against our hard winter than if left nearer the surface of the ground. This Plow is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that, with our Gang, last season, we plowed in 40 acres of Wheat, on ground some of which was quite stony and stumpy, without being subjected to the most trifling expense.—This was done with an ordinary pair of horses at the rate of over 6 acres per day. We do, therefore, most cheerfully recommend this Gang of Plows to every farmer who is engaged in tilling the soil, as an article of the highest importance; with a confident belief that we shall be fully sustained in our opinions when the merits of your machine has been fairly tested by the American Farmers.

Respectfully Yours,
DAVID HILLMAN,
D. C. HILLMAN,
AARON HILLMAN.

PURE BLUE MARROWFAT PEAS.

20 BUSHELS of the handsomest MARROWFAT PEAS, ever offered in this market, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, No 4, Front-street, near Buffalo-street. Feb. 1.

Mode of making Maple Sugar.

Joel Woodworth, of Watertown, Jefferson county, whose maple sugar, refined to the degree of loaf sugar, obtained the premium at the late Agricultural Fair at Rochester, thus describes the process of manufacture, in a letter to the Society's Committee.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit to your inspection, 50 lbs. of my maple sugar. The following is a statement of making and clarifying the same.

In the first place, I make my buckets, tubs, and kettles, all perfectly clean. I boil the sap in a potash kettle, set in an arch in such a manner that the edge of the kettle is defended all around from the fire; I boil through the day, taking care not to have any in the kettle that will give color to the sap, and to keep it well skimmed. At night I have fire enough under the kettle to boil the sap nearly or quite to syrup by the next morning; I then take it out of the kettle and strain it through a flannel cloth into a tub, if it is sweet enough, if not, I put it into a caldron kettle, (which I have hung on a pole in such a manner that I can swing it on and off the fire at pleasure,) and boil it till it is sweet enough, and then strain it into the tub and let it stand till the next morning; I then take it and the syrup in the kettle and put all together into the caldron and sugar it off. I use to clarify, say 100 lbs. sugar, the whites of five or six eggs well beaten, about one quart of new milk, and a spoonful of salæratus, all well mixed with the syrup before it is scalding hot; I then make a moderate fire directly under the caldron, until the scum is all raised, then skim it off clean, taking care not to let it boil so as to rise in the kettle before I have done skimming it; I then sugar off, leaving it so damp that it will drain a little. I let it remain in the kettle until it is well granulated. I then put it into boxes made smallest at the bottom, that will hold from 50 to 70 lbs. having a thin piece of board fitted in two our four inches from the bottom, which is bored full of small holes to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drawn off by a tap in the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box a clean damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has done or nearly done draining, I dissolve it and sugar it off again, going through the same process, clarifying and draining as before. JOEL WOODWORTH.

To young Men.—Truth well spoken.

We commend the following well-timed remarks of the editor of the New York Tribune, to the special attention of those young men in the country who feel inclined to murmur at their lot, and to envy young men in cities their imaginary advantages.

It is a sore evil that labor, so essential to health, vigor, and virtue, is generally regarded with aversion. Even those who boast that they live by straight-forward hard work are almost uniformly seeking to escape from their condition. Even the substantial, thrifty farmer, whose life is or might be among the happiest, is apt to train his darling son for a profession or put him in a store. He laudibly wishes to put him forward in the world, but he does not think that half the time and expense bestowed in making him an average lawyer, or doctor would suffice to make him an eminently intelligent and scientific farmer—a model and blessing to the whole country. Why will not our thrifty farmers think of this? The world is surfeited with midling lawyers and doctors—the gorge even of Iowa rises at the prospect of a new batch of either; of tolerable clergymen there is certainly no lack, as the multitude without societies bears witness, and yet here is the oldest, the most essential and noblest of employments, on which the full blaze of science has hardly yet poured, and which is today making more rapid strides, and affords a more promising field for intellectual power than any other, comparatively shunned and neglected. Of good, thoroughly educated, at once scientific and practical farmers, there is nowhere a super-abundance. Everywhere there is need of this class, to introduce new processes and improve old ones, to naturalize and bring to perfection the plants, grains, fruits &c. we still import from abroad when we might better produce them at home—to introduce a proper rotation and diversification of crops—to prove and teach how to produce profitably the most grain to the acre—in short to make agriculture the pleasing, attractive, ennobling pursuit it was originally intended to be. There is no broader field of usefulness—no surer road to honorable eminence.—The time will come when, of the men of the last generation, Arthur Young will be more widely honored than Napoleon. But while the true farmer should be the most thoroughly educated and well informed man in the country, there are many of our old farmers, even, who will cheerfully spend a thousand dollars to qualify one son for a profession, yet grudge a hundred each to educate the three or four less favored who are to be farmers. There are farmers who cultivate hundreds of acres and never look into a book on agriculture, though they would not countenance a doctor or clergyman who studied no works on medicine or theology. What a world of mistakes and inconsistencies is displayed all around us! * * *

There are thousands in all our cities who are well employed and in good circumstances; we say, let these continue, if they are content, and feel certain that the world is better in their daily doings. There are other tens of thousands who *must* stay here, as things are; having no means to get elsewhere, no skill in any arts but those peculiar to city life, and a very limited knowledge; these *must* stay, unless something should transpire out of the common course of events. There are other tens of thousands annually arriving from Europe, who, however valuable acquisitions to the country, must contribute to glut the market and depress the price of labor of all kinds in our city—some of these must remain here till they can obtain means and knowledge to go elsewhere. But for young men of our own happier agricultural districts to crowd into the great cities or into villages, in search of clerkships and that like, is madness—inhumanity to the destitute—moral suicide.—While nine tenths of states are a waste wilderness, and all our marts of trade overflow with eager seekers for employment, let all escape from cities who can, and all who have opportunities to labor and live in the country, resolve to stay there.

What can Farmers do?

A great many things that they do not do now. They can raise greater crops, and make more money. They can improve their stock and save money, and they can be every way more independent and work no harder. But will they? I think so. One great thing in the way of many a farmer's improvement is that he never begins. Talk to him about improving his farm and he tells you it's all very well, but he is too poor to undertake it. And one great defect in Agricultural publications is the fact that they do not often point out the way whereby a poor man or a farmer in slender circumstances can be benefitted. We read of what is done and doing in England, but there is but little of English agriculture that could be adopted with profit or advantage in this country. We now and then get glimpses of German and French farming, still there is but a small portion that can be of use to us in a new country where produce is low and labor high. Whatever is done abroad that is of any service to us we can do here, and that being so little it is easily known.

As a general rule, the land in this country does not produce one half as much of any crop *except weeds*, as it is capable of doing, and it will require not a third more labor

to get double the amount. The great secret of large crops both at home and abroad, lies in the judicious application of manure. And the saving and applying manure is about the only thing that we can imitate to advantage, in foreign agriculture. There are but few farmers who cannot double, in one way or another, the manure now applied to their land—and that is the way for them to increase their crops. On wheat farms for instance, always plow in a good quantity of clover. I have but little doubt that wheat land may be made to yield a good crop and be cultivated for fifty years to that crop alone, and constantly improve. I know this is against theory, but I also know that it is not contrary to practice. Sow clover every spring upon the wheat, and apply plaster, then sow upon the young wheat plant, in the fall or spring, from five to ten bushels of air slacked lime. This is contrary to all theory and practice, but then it is not contrary to common sense. I know that we are told to put on a farm 50 to 500 bushels, but still that does not prove but what a less quantity would answer. Lime is applied either as a kind of manure which is to benefit directly the growing crop, or else it is applied upon a stiff clay soil to ameliorate its texture, and make it more mellow. In the latter case a large quantity may be usefully applied. But as we have few farmers whose land needs such a quantity, I shall confine myself to the smaller number of bushels, and an annual application. Lime is an important constituent of wheat, and it should therefore be abundant in the soil to mature a good crop. The utmost that could be taken up by a growing crop would exceed probably one hundred pounds to the acre, or less than two bushels. The balance would remain in the soil in some shape. The tendency of all mineral manures is to sink in the soil. A large application, will in time, be washed down so as to be beyond the reach of the growing plant. Now then would it not be better to make a small application and make it oftener. Or to use the words of a friend with whom I was conversing the other day, "I shall apply lime to my land as I apply grease to my boots, *little and often*. But it may be said that so small a quantity can do no good. We see in the case of gypsum, that so small a quantity as one bushel to the acre has doubled the product of the crop. Why shall not lime, if the land or crop need it, have equally as good an effect if applied in as small a quantity as I have recommended.

The practice in France of liming once in about ten years, and applying but some 20 bushels to the acre, is decidedly more worthy of our adoption than that of the English.

I have no great faith in many of those new notions about manure, nor of those patent, and other wonderful manures. I believe generally there is a good deal more *humbug* than *humus* in them. If the farmer will endeavor to put back upon his land as much and a little more than he takes off, his farm will constantly improve. If otherwise he will exhaust the fertility of the soil. Less will produce less, till he sells out and goes to a new country.

For a wealthy farmer it is easy to apply his 50 bushels of charcoal, his 100 bushels of lime, and his salt, and plaster, and all that to the acre, and get large crops, when the application is properly made. But for the small farmer who has no surplus capital, it is all moonshine to suppose that he can go into these improvements. Still the small farmer can make a great deal more manure than he does, without any extra expense if he will only husband his resources, and he will do so as soon as he finds it for his interest.

Make all the manure you can, and if possible apply it to a spring crop. Put your ashes on your corn, potatoes, and grass land, and not into the ash pedler's cart.

Closely connected with the subject of manure is the management of our stock. There is no excuse in this country, for a man who has a farm, to be without good warm shelter for his stock,—and no man can thrive who allows his stock to stand shivering through the cold days, and colder nights of our bleak winters, with no other protection than the broad canopy of heaven. It is a species of cruelty and inhumanity that gets its deserts here,—and I hope is not forgotten hereafter. There is no man, I do'nt care who he is, that has stock, but can provide them a comfortable shelter.

Perhaps another day I will tell you how I think a small farm could be managed to advantage. P.

Broad-Wheeled Wagons, &c.—Inquiries.

The subject of broad wheels, for all wagons used on the road for carrying loads, is attracting a good deal of attention in this State. I understand the Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a general law on this subject: can you find it, and publish an abstract of its provisions? It is very important that some means should be devised whereby we can obviate the very great difficulty we labor under by reason of our roads being cut up, during the spring and fall, by narrow-tired wagons. My own impression is, that every farmer would find decided advantage in using broad-tired wheels for his carts and wagons.

Will some of your correspondents enlighten us on this subject?

—

Is "D. L." quite sure that the charcoal in a filtering cistern will absorb the ammonia to any perceptible extent? The only use that can be made of it there, is, to stop the impurities contained in the water—not to absorb the ammonia; for if D. L. ever noticed it, the amount of ammonia contained in rain-water does not unfit it for culinary purposes, any more than the lime held in solution in *hard* water. P.

Oil Cake Meal.

One of our subscribers observing this article advertised in the Farmer, desires us to give some information respecting its use and value. We have often wondered that American farmers have not given more attention to this subject, especially in the vicinity of cities and oil mills. In England, the use of oil cake meal as food for farm stock, especially for fattening animals in winter, is well understood; and so highly is the article prized by farmers, that it is often sold as high as $40 to $50 per ton, and large quantities are annually imported from the United States.

It is used in the same manner that Indian meal is in this country, only in less quantities. Fatting cattle are given 2 to 4 quarts each per day; horses and milch cows 1 to 2 quarts, and sheep ¼ to 1 pint. It is commonly mixed with cut fodder or chaff, bran, or shorts, or with grain.—Being slightly laxative, as well as highly nutricious, it is found to keep animals in a more healthy and thriving condition than any other article whatever, especially in winter, and in the absence of roots or other green food.

With the present high prices of common mill feed, we are confident that farmers who can obtain oil meal cake, will find great advantage from its use. It is sold at the Oil Mill of Mr. Reynolds, in this city, at $14 per ton, or three shillings per bushel—a bushel weighs about 45 lbs. This is the only about the price of Indian meal, and it is worth at least twice as much, when used discreetly. By this we mean that two quarts of Indian meal or grain and one quart of oil cake meal, mixed together, are worth more for any kind of farm stock, that four quarts of Indian meal or grain, alone.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Steam Saw-Mills.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 12, 1844.

M. B. Bateham.—Dear Sir,—Having noticed an inquiry, some time since, in your paper, for information in relation to steam saw-mills, (to which I have seen no reply,) I do myself the pleasure of communicating the experience of Messrs. N. B. and S. B. Hand, of Cambria, in this county.

They erected their mill in 1842, at an expense of something less than 1,500 dollars. The building is 20 by 50 feet. Their engine is a 12-horse power. The first year their supply of logs was deficient, and they could not do much. In 1843, they sawed upwards of 800,000 feet of boards, of about equal proportions of ash, maple, buttonwood, white ash, and white wood.

The consumption of water is about 60 barrels in 24 hours. In sawing the 800,000 feet of stuff, 150 cords of wood were used, besides the fuel made by the mill. Half of the year it ran day and night, and the other half during the day only. If a mill runs during the day only, 100 cords of wood will be required during the year, besides the fuel furnished by the mill. Without using the fuel furnished by the mill, 1¼ cords of wood will be required in twelve hours. Two hands, a sawyer and a fireman, are required to run the mill during the day. If kept running night and day, the work may be done with an extra hand.

The expense of repairs does not exceed that of a water-mill; and at this mill the cost of all repairs for the last five months has not been over three dollars. For a considerable portion of the time the mill has been running, it has been under the charge of inexperienced hands. The daily labor of the mill is from 4 to 4½ thousand of hard wood; and if soft, or pine, it would with ease saw five thousand. The durability of these mills is said to be equal to that of water-mills; and as the expense of repairs is no greater, in many places they must prove profitable.

The Messrs. Hands are practical mechanics; and they think this the most valuable application of the steam power of any with which they are acquainted. Their business is the manufacture of thrashing-machines, and not that of making steam-engines, or building steam-mills; yet they inform me, that if called upon in the vicinity in which they live, they would build a mill of the size of theirs, of the best style for service and durability, including materials, and guaranty its successful operation for the first year.

Messrs. Clark, Griffiths, & Tompkins have just completed a mill of this description at Cayuga Creek, on the Niagara river. The engine (the same as Messrs. Hand's) cost 1,000 dollars, and was made and put up by Messrs. Wilcox & Doty, of this village, machinists. These gentlemen inform me, that this is their price for engines fitted up and put in working order. The saw-mill and saw-gearing are, of course, separate and distinct.

Your most obedient servant,

S. DE VEAUX.

Col. Randall's Reply to L. A. Morrell.

Dear Bateham.—Had I dreamed there was a word in my communication in relation to sheep (which has been "*replied*" to by our friend Morrell) which would inflict pain or cause annoyance in any quarter, I need scarcely assure you that it would never have been penned or forwarded. In the first place, one never advances his own cause by assaulting that of another, who is laboring to promote the same good end; and in the second, singular must be that man's *taste*, or delicacy of feeling, who would wantonly turn out of his way to wound the feelings or injure the interests of his friend.

You recollect the fling of yours, (meant in sore wish for you dog!) and the subsequent request, at Rochester, which first set me to inquiring what proportion of my Paular's wool would be "gum, grease, and dirt." And here let me remark, in passing, that I have on no occasion desired to intrude those same Paulars, or their pretensions, on the public; that until now I have not written an article in relation to them, or any other topic, for an agricultural paper, in at least two years, except in compliance with a direct invitation from its editors so to do.

To appease a curiosity which I was afraid might prove distressing to you, Mr. Editor—or, rather to answer a sensible inquiry, which I should long before have prepared myself to answer—I wrote to Samuel Lawrence, and certain other manufacturers, to ascertain the relative loss in scouring of Saxon and Merino wool, after being washed in the ordinary manner of our country—on the back of the sheep. Mr. Lawrence's answer you have published. I made no allusion to Mr. Morrell, or any other individual in my letter to Mr. Lawrence. His statement at the loss of Mr. Morrell's wool in cleansing was entirely voluntary on his part. And further, had I known that Mr. Lawrence's statement was in conflict with any previous statement or even *estimate*, of Mr. M.'s, in relation to such loss, I should have suppressed that portion of Mr. L.'s letter. If I had ever seen such estimate in your "Notes," it had entirely escaped my memory. But, after all, I esteem the matter of precious little consequence. Suppose the purchaser of Mr. M.'s wool told him it would shrink but 37 per cent., and suppose it actually shrunk 37½ per cent.—is this any impeachment of Mr. Morrell's or any other person's veracity? Mr. Morrell has nothing to do with it, and even the purchaser, who made the estimate, only gave an opinion. He could not have pretended to know. If that purchaser is the man whom I have been informed he was, he is one on whose veracity and honor I would stake my life; there is not an honester man in the State of New York.

Mr. Morrell seems to conjecture that Mr. Lawrence, in speaking of Merinoes, meant all sheep bearing medium wool. It may be so; but if so, Mr. Lawrence must have a very peculiar way of construing the King's English. I used the word *Merino*—apprized him that I had purchased some *Merinos*—alluded to the dark gum, or crust, on the extremities of their wool (which alone distinguishes the Merino;) and, after propounding my questions, gave him distinctly to understand, that his letters would be made public. Now, to suppose that Mr. Lawrence said one

thing when he meant another, is to suppose him very ignorant of the subject he was talking about, or of the language which would render his ideas intelligible to others.

The only point on which I shall take issue with Mr. Morrell, at this time, is on the statement made by me, and denied by him, "*that the Saxons are going out of repute.*" This statement was designed as no attack on that breed. Supposing it to be a fact which all would concede, I mentioned it merely incidentally, and as an argument *in their favor*, or rather in favor of retaining them. I stated there would always be a demand for fine wool, and that, as the number of sheep bearing it should diminish, the demand for this kind of wool would increase. I wrote to tell what *Merinoes* were, not to tell the faults of the *Saxons*; and if any man, who has bred Saxons to any considerable extent, will deny them *all* the credit they deserve, I will—review my statements, and correct any errors which may be pointed out in them! But having said they "were going out of repute," and the assertion being challenged, I am called upon either to retract it or to make it good. I have no objection to state the authority on which I hazarded the assertion. To begin at home: there are, as Mr. Morrell well knows, some extensive flockholders of Saxon sheep in this (Cortland) county. With scarcely an exception, these men are disposing of their flocks to supply their place with Merinoes, or are crossing their flocks with Merino bucks. Secondly, the correspondence which my official relation towards the State Agricultural Society has thrown me into, for the last three years, has shown me that the same opinions prevail to a great extent throughout the State, and, indeed, the United States. Among the hundreds of letters I have received from the most intelligent and leading agriculturists of this and other States, in which the comparative value of the different varieties of sheep has been alluded to, I can now recollect but *three* solitary correspondents who have taken ground in favor of the Saxons, and one of these Mr. Morrell himself! If the authority of distinguished breeders of Saxons is entitled to weight, it has been more conclusively against them than that of those less acquainted with them.

I cannot accept the proposition of friend Morrell, to cleanse the wool of the buck and ewe of mine, which has been so often alluded to; those fleeces having been sold with the rest of my lot of wool. The sheep were not "pampered" previous to shearing, and were only in ordinary condition.* Grant that their fleeces lost as much as that of the ancient Paular of Mr. Morrell's neighbor—to wit, one-half—still they would be in the condition of the philosopher who, on losing a farm, told one who sympathized with him to reserve his condolences, for, said he, "I *have two farms still, while thou hast but one.*" Eight pounds minus four, would leave four. Three pounds (which would be a heavy fleece for a yearling Saxon buck of high quality) minus 37½ per cent., (which Mr. Morrell's wool lost in scouring,) would fall something short of two pounds. Mr. Morrell sold his wool at 50 cents per lb.; mine, being more than two thirds of it half-blooded South Down, sold for only 33½ cents per lb. Four pounds of Merino wool, at 33½, would be 133½; two pounds of Saxon wool (for we will *call* it two, to offset against Mr. Lawrence's "*terrible scrubbing,*") at 50 cents per lb., would come to $1: leaving a balance of 33½ cents in favor of the merino *on wool*, saying nothing about *other* considerations. My merino wool, by itself, would have sold readily at 40 cents, making the disparity still greater.

But enough of this, I bear no enmity to the Saxons, and am quite willing that all should breed them who choose. There is room enough in the world for them and the merinos both—and also for the *breeders* of both varieties. And now a parting word to friend Morrell and all other breeders of every variety of stock. A breeder rarely gains anything by crying down a rival variety—never by *impeaching the motives* of the breeder of it. It would be difficult to show why the breeder of one variety should be entitled to cry out "speculation!" and insinuate there was something "concealed under the meal" in relation to the breeder of another variety, any more than that his antagonist should retort the compliment. Such phrases do not break bones, but they sometimes lead to misunderstandings. The better course, as a general thing is, to discuss the merits of the *breed*, and let the *breeder* alone. I take the playful sallies of friend Morrell all in good part. He "slides a nutmeg" now and then so racily, that I should feel reluctant to check him, even though I am the victim; but should *I* attempt, in *my* bungling manner, to repay these compliments, I fear that it would not prove equally agreeable to *him*. Besides, such *jokes* are not always understood by third persons. If I was to insinuate, even in *joke*, that a man was a "speculator" because he bred sheep of a different staple of wool, or pigs of a different color from mine, what warrant should I have that I was not really injuring the character of the man I called my "friend," among those who might suppose me in *earnest*?

Great and visible improvements are taking place in relation to every branch of rural economy. Agriculture has become a profession; men of talents and scientific attainments are embarking in it, and lending their efforts to improve it in all its details. There is no impropriety in the laborers in this broad and ample field struggling to excel—there is no impropriety in their being actuated by a generous emulation; but the moment honorable emulation is merged in a mere contest between antagonist interests, and, worse still, the bickerings of inflamed passion, it is both injurious and discreditable to the cause. It is better, then, to avoid all that is calculated to lead to such results.

Yours truly, HENRY S. RANDALL.

Cortland Village, Feb. 16, 1844.

* I would state to Mr. M., that I have quite a little flock of Merinos, and that my ewes, including some yearlings, averaged over 5 lbs. of wool a head.

The Shepherd's Dog.

There are two species, or rather two varieties of this species of dog; one kind called the "Collie," which is the favorite with the Scotch shepherd; and a larger and longer-legged kind, known as the "English drover dog." The collie is not as large, is shaggy, and short-legged, very docile and tractable; the drover dog is equally docile and tractable, but is generally more resolute, and will perform more work than the other. One is peculiarly the shepherd's dog; the other is a good sheep dog, and, in addition, invaluable to the drover. This kind is usually tailless. To any farmer who keeps a dog, either breed, or a cross of the two, would be valuable; and to a man keeping sheep they are exceedingly useful. We have had a thorough-bred Scotch collie for some eight years. "Jack" has been as good for us as one hundred dollars a year, in managing our sheep, and we do not usually keep over 700. He has saved us more than that in time and trouble in running after them. The sheep are gentler, and much easier managed, when they are accustomed to a dog, than when not. We can go into our largest fields (and some have from 40 to 50 acres) and the dog will bring the sheep up to us, and keep them in the centre of the field, if required, or he will drive them to any part indicated.

Some two years ago, I bought a bitch of the English kind, in Smithfield Market. We raised two litters from her, sired by Jack; and they bid fair to become the best dogs ever introduced into the country. I think there are 20 alive of the two litters. The bitch we sent to Illinois, last summer. It is astonishing with what facility they are taught to do anything that a dog can do. We lent one this past fall, that we had saved for our own use, to a friend, to drive a drove of sheep to New Jersey. The dog is not yet a year old, and he worked as well as could have been asked from an old dog. He could send him forward to a cross-road, to a gap, or go on ahead himself, and the dog would keep behind with the flock, and drive them on as carefully and as attentively as a man. If a sheep got out from the flock, he would follow and bring it back; and the drove might be miles ahead, and he could send him on and head them, and bring them back—and all this by a puppy not a year old, and whose early education had been neglected, for we did not begin to break him till he was about six months old. Others of the same litter have proved themselves equally tractable. The cross makes a very handsome dog, and a very useful one. There is no difficulty in training them. It only requires patience and kindness. Our old dog we obtained when a puppy, and trained him without any trouble. Any man who has any "dog knowledge" and patience, can make them as perfect as he could desire. I hope they will supersede all the other breeds among farmers; for then sheep-killing dogs will be extinct.

The sagacity of the shepherd's dog is wonderful; and if I had not seen so much myself, I could hardly believe all we read about them.

It is but a few days since I read, from a Scotch paper, a wonderful performance by one of these collie dogs. It seems the master of the bitch purchased some 80 sheep, at a fair; and, having occasion to stay another day, sent the flock forward, and directed his faithful dog to drive them home, a distance of about 17 miles. The poor bitch, when a few miles on the road, dropped two whelps; but, faithful to her charge, she drove the sheep on a mile or two further; then, allowing them to stop, she returned for her pups, which she carried some two miles in advance of the sheep; and thus she continued to do, alternately carrying her own young ones and taking charge of the flock, till she reached home. The manner of her acting on this occasion was gathered from various persons who had observed her on the road. On reaching home, and delivering her charge, it was found that the two pups were dead. In this extremity the instinct of the poor brute was yet more remarkable; for, going to a rabbit-brae in the vicinity, she dug out of the earth two young rabbits, which she deposited in some straw in a barn, and continued to suckle for some time, until they were accidentally killed by one of the farm servants. It should be mentioned, that the next day she set off to where she left her master, whom she met returning, when about 13 miles from home.

T. C. PETERS.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

To Young Men.—Choice of a Profession.

Young men just engaging in the busy scenes of earth need exercise of much judgment in making choice of a profession. Success in life, depends almost entirely upon a judicious choice, and as happiness is so intimately connected with prosperity, the important consequences dependent on this point are at once apparent.

Nature has undoubtedly capacitated every person for some particular calling; and this ability however latent still exists, and under favorable circumstances, will develope itself and show the individual for what he is peculiarly adapted. To the developement of this capacity, the exhibition of his powers, the attainment of thorough knowledge of *self*, should the efforts of each be directed, and his hopes of future usefulness and excellence be built upon the success of his self criticism. *Self knowledge* is indeed the climax of all worldly wisdom, the great end to which all studies tend; a subject in itself big with interest and rich in the fruition it affords the profound inquirer.

It is a trite but true remark that all professions are in and of themselves honorable, and need but a faithful and judicious discharge of their duties to maintain that character. An equally correct remark is that Professions never give character to the individual, but the converse; a proposition of infinite importance to every professional aspirant, could its truths but be forcibly and indellibly impressed on his mind. How common is the expression heard from the parent's lips, 'I wish my son would adopt a learned profession.' Was the sentiment uttered such as was intended to be conveyed, I would hail it with a welcome, for I would that all professions were learned, that the farmer was as profound in the investigation of his avocations, as critical in his researches, and the mechanic as deeply skilled in his labors, as the lawyer or physician in his department. But the idea has been and is too prevalent with doting parents, though I am happy in observing a fast growing revolution in the public mind in reference to this important subject—that their children must pursue some one of the so called, 'learned professions,' law, medicine, or theology, as though there were something in them that would at once enoble their sons and furnish them with ready passports to eminence and excellence. Forgetting that cardinal point, that fundamental law the growth of our republican institutions, that *Worth makes the man*, they fondly indulge the fallacious hope that circumstances will at once install them in to high places and prove an Aladdin's lamp to work them a distinguished name.

My heart has often been pained in witnessing too the hundreds and thousands visting our cities and villages hoping to engage in mercantile trades; willing, regardless of their own capacities and best interests, to vie with the multitudes of aspirants already in the field, living or rather as you may say *starving* on the hope that some opportunity will open for them to realize their cherished purposes. Mistaken friends, listen to the voice of the united people—think not the capricious mercantile life more agreeable, or more genteel; that it will prove an easier or more expeditious way of getting a livelihood than the farmer's sphere

of action. Waste not your energies, the prime of your life, the precious evening hours that should be sacredly devoted to the cultivation and improvement of your mental powers, but away to the country, fly to the green fields, inhale the pure, bracing air of heaven, and till the rich and fertile soil, that inexhaustible mine of wealth, that fountain of the world's subsistence.

Would that the numbers, who, stimulated by the fires of an erring ambition, are flocking to our colleges and universities preparatory to a professional career, would but pause, consider well for what by nature they are best adapted, and reflect that if there be any distinction among professions, *Agriculture* merits the preference—that it is by far the eldest of pursuits—that it was especially blessed by a provident God who solemnly covenanted there should ever be a seed time and harvest—that it is the most certain in its returns—the most happy in its influence on man's phisical and mental organization—that it affords the most time for the acquirements of information and the general improvement of the mind—that it is the most independent—and from all these cogent reasons combined, and many others which might be mentioned—it is infinitely more agreeable and attractive than any other vocation in which an individual can engage. These reflections would seem entirely conclusive of themselves without reverting to the well known fact, that what are usually termed Learned Professions, are already stocked to overflowing and afford the least possible inducement to those who are entering on the theater of action, when we consider the broad fields teaming with beauty and wealth, greeting the eye on every hand, and inviting all to come and drink at its life-giving, crystal fount. On the other hand, the farming and laboring communities, the foundation stones of the world's busy mart, will never be multiplied too far or become too extensive—and what wonderful improvements, discoveries and inventions, might have crowned the efforts of many a youth had he but followed the promptings of his own nature, and not have suffered his secret impulses to have been sacrificed to the world's reputed fashionable pursuits.

Look abroad, my young friends, wherever you will, and you will observe that no individual accupies that important and useful station in society that the intelligent, practical farmer does—he is indeed the bone and sinew of society—the source whence you expect assistance in times of distress—the permanent citizen, the support of your schools, the encourager and patron of every measure for the public good, and is ever with you a neighbor, able, useful, and agreeable. Learn then, one and all, to *study self*, to developе your own abilities, to discover that element for which you are capacitated by nature, and, making your researches preparatory to that vocation, engage in it heartily, and remember that *not the profession but worth makes the man.*

Ontario Co., Jan. 1844. L. B.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

To be held at Rochester, October 8th and 9th, 1844.

LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR 1844.

HORSES.

Best stud horse,	$7	Best Mare, (with her colt,)	$5
Second best,	5	Second best do	3
Third best,	3	Best Colt, (under 4 years old,)	3
Best pair matched,	5	Second Best, do	2
Second best,	3	Third best do	1

CATTLE.

Best Bull, (over 2 yr. old,)	$7	Best pair fatted Oxen,	$5
Second best, do	5	Best fatted animal for Beef,	3
Third best, do	3	Best pair working oxen,	5
Best Bull, (from 1 to 2 yr. old)	5	Second best, do	3
Second best, do	3	Best Milch Cow,	6
Best pair Steers (3 years old—		Second best,	4
trained,)	5	Third best,	vol. Trans.
Second best, do	3		

SHEEP.—*Long Wooled.*

Best Buck,	$5	Best 3 ewes,	5
Second best,	3	Second best,	3

Fine Wooled.

Best Buck,	5	Best 3 Lambs,	5
Second best,	3	Second best,	3
Best 3 ewes,	5	Best 3 fatted Sheep,	5
Second best,	3	Second best, do	3

SWINE.

Best Boar,	$5	Best Sow, (with her pigs,)	5
Second best,	3	Second best, do	3
Third best,	vol. Trans.	Best 4 pigs, under 8 months,	3

FIELD CROPS.

(AT THE WINTER MEETING.)

Best 2 acres of Wheat,	$10	from seed,	5
Second best, do	7	Second best,	$3
Third best, do	5	Third best,	vol. Trans.
Fourth do do	3	Best ½ acre of Ruta Baga,	5
Best 2 acres Indian Corn,	7	Second best,	3
Second, do do	5	Third best,	vol. Trans.
Third, do do	3	Best ½ acre of Mangel Wurtzel,	5
Fourth, do do	vol. Trans.	Second Best,	3
Best 4 acres of Oats,	5	Third best,	vol. Trans.
Second, do do	3	Best ½ acre of Sugar Beet,	5
Third, do do	vol. Trans.	Second best, do	3
Best 1 acre of Peas,	5	Third best, do	vol. Trans.
Second, do	3	Best ½ acre of Carrots,	5
Third, do	vol. Trans.	Second best, do	3
Best acre of Potatoes,	5	Third best, do	vol. Trans.
Second best, do	3	Best ½ acre of Parsneps,	5
Third best, do	vol. Trans.	Second best, do	3
Best ½ bushel Potatoes grown		Third best, do	vol. Trans.

DOMESTIC ARTS.

Best 10 lbs. butter, (in rolls)	$3	Best 10 yds. home made flannel,	$3
Second best, do	vol. Trans.	Second, do	2 vol. Gen. Far.
Best 20 lbs. packed butter made		Best 10 yds domestic fulled cloth,	3
in May or June,	$3	Second, do	2 vol. Gen. Far.
Second best, do	vol. Trans.	Best ½ lb. Sewing Silk,	3
Best 10 lbs. of Honey,	$3	Second, do	2 vol. Gen. Far.
Second best, do	2 v. Gen. Far.	Best specimen of domestic manu-	
Best 10 lbs. of Maple Sugar,	3	factured Silk,	3
Second, do	2 v. Gen. Far.	Second, do	2 vol. Gen. Far.

Discretionary Premiums to be awarded to females for articles of domestic manufacture, not enumerated, according to the funds of the Society.

HORTICULTURAL.

(Funds raised by Gardeners and Amateurs.)

For the best 12 varieties of Apples, 3 of each,	$2
" Second best, do	2 vol. Gen. Far.
" Best dozen Pears, Plums, Peaches and Quinces,	$1
" Best new Seedling Apple, Pear & Peach, each,	vol. Trans.
" Best sample of Grapes ripened in the open air,	2
" Second best, do	2 vol. Gen. Far.
" Best 2 each of Musk Melons, Water Melons, Pumpkins, Squashes and Egg Plants,	$1
Best 2 heads each of Cauliflower and Broccoli,	1
Best 6 each of Beets, Carrots, Parsneps, Turnips, Salsify, Celery, Cabbages, Onions and Tomatos, each kind,	1
Best assortment of double Dahlias,	3
Second best, do	2
Best assortment of Cut Flowers,	2
Second best, do	1

PLOWING MATCH.

To the owner of the Horse Team which plows one fourth of an acre best within 60 minutes,	$5
" Second do	4
" Third do	3
" Fourth do	vol. Trans.
To the owner of the best Ox Team which plows one fourth of an acre best within 75 minutes,	$5
" Second do do	3

The depth of the furrow must not be less than 5 inches, and the width not less that 10 inches.

ON FARMS.

For the best managed Farm, not less than 40 acres, reference being had to the general system of management, and the *profits* obtained, rather than to natural advantages or *expensive* improvements,	$10 and vol. Trans.
For the Second do	8 and vol. Trans.
" Third do	6 and vol. Trans.
" Fourth do	4 and vol. Trans.
" Fifth do	2 and vol. Trans.

Committee on Farms.—L. B. Langworthy, R. Harmon, jr., Wm. C. Cornell, N. Hayward, M. B. Bateham.

☞ Persons desiring to compete for premiums on Farms, are required to give notice to the Corresponding Secretary as early as 1st June. The committee will visit them all, once or more during the summer.

ON WINTERING BEES.

L. B. Langworthy and R. Harmon, jr., offer a premium of $10 for the best essay, or written direction for Wintering Bees—founded on actual experience in Western New York.

☞ *The next Meeting* of the Society is appointed to be held on Saturday, the 17th of August; for appointing awarding committees, and making other arrangements for the Annual Exhibition.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1844.

R. Harmon, Jr., Wheatland, *President.*

L. B. Langworthy, Greece,
Matthias Garrett, Gates,
Wm. C. Cornell, Henrietta, } *Vice-Pres'ts.*

J. P. Foge, Rochester, *Treasurer.*
H. M. Ward, " *Sec'y.*
M. B. Bateham, " *Rec. Sec'y.*

TOWN COMMITTEES.

Wheatland—Jira Blackmore, Wm. Garbutt, George Sheffer.

Chili—Wm. Pixley, Jacob Strawn, John K. Ballentine.

Riga—Jas. R. Flinn, Aretus Adams, Alfred Fitch.

Ogden—Miles Landon, Marcus Adams, Jesse Harroun.

Sweden—F. P. Root, Seth P. Staples, Asa Rowe.

Clarkson—Dr. A. Baldwin, Frederick S. Church, David Forsyth.

Parma—Isaac Chase, Roswell Atchinson, Abner Darling.

Greece—Geo. C. Latta, John Moxon, Hall Colby.

Gates—E. Darwin Smith, Wm. Otis, Wm. R. Booth.

Brighton—Samuel P. Gould, C. F. Crosman, Nathaniel Hayward.

Henrietta—John H. Robbins, Geo. L. Beckwith, Elihu Kirby.

Rush—Bavid M. Smith, Guy Markam, John B. Steel.

Mendon—Abraham Cole, Ezra Davis, E. H. Barnard.

Pittsford—Ira Bellows, Luther Bushnell, Martin Hopkins.

Perinton—Gideon Ramsdell, Zerah Burr, Elihu Warren.

Penfield—Elias Beach, Jonathan Baker, — Wood.

Webster—Bryan Woodhull, Wm. Holt, Alpheus Crocker.

Irondequoit—Caleb Hobbee, H. Langworthy, John McGonagal.

Rochester—P. Barry, George Whitney, Nathaniel Draper, E. B. Strong, Lemuel Thompson, Wm. Pitkin, Alex. Kelsey, Wm. Kidd, Tho's Weddle.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Article 1. This Society shall be called "The Monroe County Agricultural Society," for the advancement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Domestic Arts.

Art. 2. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying into its Treasury one dollar annually. Any person paying twenty-five dollars may become a life member.

Art. 3. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, three Committee-men from each town, who, together shall constitute the Executive Committee. They shall be elected annually, by a majority of the votes of the members, and shall have power to fill vacancies in their body.

Art. 4. It shall be the duty of the Town Committee to examine crops offered for premiums and report the same to the annual meeting—to obtain members, collect monies due the Society, and peform all necessary labors connected with the operations of the Society, in their respective towns.

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, seven of whom shall constitute a quorum, to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Society, to appropriate the funds of the same, in such manner as shall in their judgment best subserve the interests and forward the objects of the Society—to call special meetings, to offer premiums, and to appoint committees to award them, and to distribute all seeds, plants, books, &c., received for the Society.

Art. 6. The Executive Committee shall determine the time and place, and make the necessary preparations for an annual Fair, and give sufficient notice of the premium to be awarded thereat.

Art. 7. All competitors for premiums shall be members of the Society.

Art. 8. The annual meeting for the election of officers, awarding premiums on farms, crops, &c., shall be held in the city of Rochester, on the 2d Wednesday of in each year.

Art. 9. This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

The Markets.

England, (Liverpool,) Feb. 4.—*Provisions.*—The import of provisions during the past month is again liberal. The transactions in Beef have been of quite a retail character. The stock increases, and is now computed to be nearly equal to the wants of the trade for twelve months. Should supplies continue, low prices and an unsatisfactory business must be the result. There have been no arrivals of Pork; the price of Irish continues to advance, and now leaves room for the American importer. No sales of Bacon to report. Hams go off slowly, and will, by degrees, improve in reputation. There has, during the month, been a large business done in Cheese, leaving the stock considerably reduced; fine sorts meet a ready sale at full rates, and the lower qualities have sold more freely. There has been little variation in Lard; in the early part of the month there was a firmer feeling, but the arrivals continuing large, the briskness disappeared, and the market closes dull. Canadian Butter has been sold to some extent at the quotations.

Seeds.—Clover Seed remains unaltered; a considerable quantity was offered by auction two or three weeks since, but was altogether withdrawn. A parcel of New York Flax Seed, (the first import of the season,) has brought 57s. 6d. per hhd. for sowing; and 150 hhds. were bought this week, for a similar purpose, at 56s. per hhd.

Cotton has been very active during the past month; the prices have advanced considerably, with very large sales.

New York, Saturday, Feb. 24.—*Flour* is steady at 4 94 to 5 00 for Ohio and Genesee; several lots purchased for England have not been shipped, owing to the high rates of freight. *Wheat* rather scarce; sales at 93 to 94c. *Corn*, Southern, 47c. by weight. *Rye*, 70c. *Oats*, 36 to 37½c. Seeds: *Clover* is dull, at 10 to 10½c. per lb.; *Timothy*, $15 per tce. Ashes: *Pots*, 4 69 to 4 75; *Pearls*, 5 06 to 5 12½. *Pork* dull; prime, 7 69; mess, 9 69. *Beef*, prime, 4 00; mess, 6 00.

Rochester, March 1.—We have had no good sleighing this winter. The wheeling has been fair most of the past month, and a fair business has been done in the produce market. *Wheat* is steady at 94c.; *Corn*, 44; *Oats*, 23 to 25; *Clover Seed* is in good demand, at 6 00 wholesale.

ROCHESTER PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat,	$ 91 *a* 94	Hay, ton,	$5 00 7 00	Eggs, doz.	15		
Corn,	40 *a* 42	Wood, cord,	2 00 2 50	Tallow, lb.	7		
Barley,	40 42	Salt, bbl.,	1 31	Beeswax,	25		
Oats,	23 25	Hams, lb.,	6	Wool,	25 35		
Flour, (ret.)	4 50	Pork, bbl.	11 00	Sheep Skins,	88 105		
Beans,	75 1 00	" cwt.	3 75 4 00	Green H'd's, lb.	3 4		
Apples,	25 38	Beef, "	2 50 3 00	Dry Hides,	5 6		
Potatoes,	25 28	Lard, lb.,	6	Calf skins,	gr'n. 5 6		
Cloverseed,	5 50 6 00	Butter,	10	do.	dry, 12½		
Timothy,	1 25 1 50	Cheese, cwt.	5 00 6 00		Feb. 28.		

SEED STORE CATALOGUE.—OBSERVATIONS.

☞ Merchants and others wishing seeds to sell again, will be furnished with complete assortments, neatly put up in small papers, or in packages by weight, ready for retailing, at prices that will afford them a handsome profit.

☞ The numerous means of communication with the surrounding country, by canals, rail-roads, steam-boats, and stages, render it easy to forward packages, with safety, to almost any part of the country; but the proprietors will in no case be responsible for them, after being sent according to instructions.

☞ Persons ordering Seeds from a distance, without remitting payment, are expected to give references in this city, and in all cases when the money accompanies the order, a liberal discount will be made.

☞ Patentees, and proprietors of approved implements, books, or any article connected with the trade, which they wish to dispose of by agency or otherwise, will generally find it to their interest to call. ☞ The highest market price will be paid for Grass Seed, choice Corn, Oats, Peas, Beans, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

Fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, raised principally for the Proprietors, may be found at wholesale and retail at the following places. Also, orders received for Fruit Trees, and subscriptions for the NEW GENESEE FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL. Bound Volumes of the same, also for sale, from its commencement.

Buffalo,	N. Y.	W. & G. Bryant,
Lockport,	"	S. H Marks & Co.
Albion,	"	Swan & Cornell,
Le Roy,	"	Tompkins & Morgan,
Batavia,	"	J. V. D. Verplank,
York,	"	Murphy & Whitney,
Attica,	"	Dr. A. P. Custiss,
Mt. Morris,	"	R. Sleeper,
Genesco,	"	G. W. Wyman,
Canandaigua,	"	
Geneva,	"	Hemiup & Cone,
Waterloo,	"	Thomas McClintock,
Auburn,	"	T. M. Hunt.
Syracuse,	"	T. B. Fitch & Co.
Utica,	"	J. E. Warner,
Oswego,	"	D. Canfield,
Rome,	"	Comstock & Johnson,
Palmyra,	"	Hoyt & May,
Zanesville,	Ohio,	John R. Howard,
Hamilton,	U. C.	Samuel Kerr.

March, 1844. B. F. SMITH & CO.

Corn and Cob Meal.

It will be seen, by an advertisement in this paper, that Messrs. Smith and Allcott, of this city, have erected machinery for grinding corn in the ear, in connection with their large custom mill, on Brown's-race. We are also happy to learn, that they already find quite a demand for this kind of meal, and that many farmers are bringing their corn to be ground in this manner. The charge for grinding is four cents per bushel, or a toll of one-eighth. The meal is now sold at about 31 cents per bushel. Messrs. S. and A. buy all the corn that is brought them at the current market price—counting two bushels of ears for one of corn. It affords us pleasure to state, that from the well-known character of these gentlemen we are able to assure our friends and readers, that they may always rely upon having their business done in the most prompt and honorable manner at the mill of Messrs. Smith & Allcott.

For the benefit of such as have not had any experience in the use of corn and cob meal, we copy the following from the Albany Cultivator. We gave an article on the subject in the December number of the Farmer.

Some experiments have been made in this country to test the value of the cob when ground with corn, as an article of food, and we believe they have uniformly proved successful; but the difficulty of providing fixtures for grinding, has had the effect to prevent the attention of farmers from being much directed to this mode of preparing food for animals. That a great saving would be made in feeding corn meal, by grinding the cob with the grain, might be reasonably inferred from the fact that when corn meal is fed to horses, it requires to be mixed with some coarser food, such as cut straw or hay; and that so mixed, a smaller quantity causes the animal to thrive better, and perform work as well, as a larger quantity of meal without such mixture would. Pure corn meal does not appear to sufficiently distend the stomach to bring into exercise its digestive faculties fully, without taking so much as to clog that organ and impair its functions eventually. For this reason, a mixture of less nutritive materials is desirable; and one of our most successful feeders of pork has assured us, that he always mixed oats with his corn, in the proportion of one-fourth, previous to grinding, and thinks he should find a profit in exchanging corn for oats, bushel for bushel, rather than feed the former to his pigs clear. It appears, from recorded experiments, that the cob, though doubtless possessing no inconsiderable portion of nutriment in itself, makes about the requisite mixture with the grain, and hence is of great value for the purpose of feeding.

According to Dr. Mease, the practice of grinding corn with the cob, is common among the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They consider the practice as a great improvement in the feeding of corn, and many of their mills have an apparatus for grinding. Dr. Mease adds, that "corn meal alone is too nourishing or heating, and it is therefore, by those who use it, mixed with a portion of cut straw, and coarsely ground rye or shorts, and in this state constitutes the daily food of that fine body of draught horses that do so much credit to our carters and draymen of Philadelphia, and the industrious farmers of the state at large."

That the cob of corn contains considerable nourishment in itself, is very probable; indeed, instances are on record, in which poor people, in times of a scarcity of food for animals, have converted them to a good use by pounding and boiling them, and feeding them out with a small quantity of cut corn leaves or straw. On such food cattle have for some time subsisted, and even seemed to be in good heart, if not to thrive.

In the Mass. Agric. Repos. for 1823, is a communication from Mr. Rice, of Shrewsbury, on the subject of feeding cattle, which constituted a part of his business, in the course of which he gives an account of one of his experiments in using cob meal.

"The second year, if I mistake not, in which I made use of cob meal, I thought I would try an experiment by feeding one ox with corn and oats ground, the other with corn and cobs, having a yoke of oxen so even matched, that no one who viewed them was satisfied which was best; accordingly I fed them as above. The cob is computed to make a little more than one-third; therefore I mixed the other with one-third oats, as was my former mode. I gave each ox an equal quantity at a time, except the one which had corn and oats sometimes became dainty, and would not eat his allowance, while the other kept a regular course. The allowance of both was a little over three pecks per day. When taken to market and killed, they weighed twenty-eight hundred and a half; the one fed on corn and oats weighing half a hundred the most, while the one fed on corn and cob meal was considered half a dollar per cwt. the best beef. The one fed on corn and cobs had 163 lbs. of tallow, the other 162 lbs."

From this, and other experiments, it would seem that cobs ground with corn, add to its value for the purposes of feeding, nearly or quite as much as would the same quantity of oats. If such is the case, there can be little room for doubt as to the propriety of making the practice of grinding the cob with the corn general, where this grain is used for feeding.

The mill used in Pennsylvania, is one invented by Evans, and much resembles the ordinary plaster mill in its operations. A cast iron screw revolves over a grate fixed in the bottom of a strong hopper, iron lined. The ears of corn thrown into the hopper are taken hold of by the screw, broken to pieces, and then they fall through the grate into a spout, by which they are guided to the millstones. In some parts of the country, a common pair of millstones are used, the opening in the upper being made larger than usual, and the stones being more bosomed out, or made to fit less close in the inner part, than when used for grain. It is believed that corn in the cob might be broken sufficiently fine in a common iron bark mill, to admit being ground in ordinary millstones without difficulty. We should think that in any district where Indian corn is extensively grown, a miller would find it for his interest to attach a cob cracker to his machinery, as we are confident the farmers would find themselves well repaid by the great saving and superiority of the meal so made, for feeding.

ATTENTION READERS!

THE Subscribers of the New Genesee Farmer, can obtain Vol.'s 1, 2 and 3, stiched and covered, for $1. The postage of a volume is the same as 12 papers. Volume 4, in sheets, will be substituted for either of the preceding if desired. Address, (postage free or paid,) M. B. BATEHAM.

S. CORNELL'S DISTRICT SCHOOL GLOBE,

IS a beautiful and cheap instrument, five inches in diameter, accompanied with a card of lessons illustrating the form of the Earth, Day and Night, inclination of the Earth's axis to its orbit, change of Seasons, difference of Time in different parts of the Earth, and the difference in the length of the Day. Owing to its peculiar construction and the accompanying lessons, it is better adapted to the above illustrations, than any other now in use; and its cheapness renders it accessible to every school. It should be in every school and in every family.

Manufactured by SILAS CORNELL, Rochester, New-York, and retailed at $1,50. A liberal discount will be made to purchasers.

SILAS CORNELL.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1844.

SUPERFINE PULVERIZED QUARTZ.—Warranted superior to any thing now in use, for scouring Varnish, Silver, Brass, Tin, Carriage and Harness Trimmings, Knives and Forks, &c., for sale by the dozen or single paper, at the Rochester Seed Store and Agricultural Ware-house, No. 4 Front-st., near Buffalo-st. Feb. 1.

HATCH'S SOWING MACHINE.

"Time and Practice make Perfect."

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has made an important improvement in his Sowing Machines, which will entirely obviate the difficulty that unskillful persons have heretofore found in regulating the quantity of seed. Instead of having to turn six screws—which must be set precisely alike—it can now be regulated by a single motion of a lever, which is placed beside the driver's seat, so that he can at any time vary the quantity of seed at his pleasure; and in sowing plaster or lime, he can open the crevice so as to let small stones and lumps fall through, without stopping or leaving his seat. By this mode it is also more certain to sow evenly, and less liable to get out of order, than formerly; and it adds nothing to the expense of making.

These Machines are now in use by many of the best farmers in Western New-York, and have generally given good satisfaction.—They sow all kinds of grain, grass-seed, hemp, flax, plaster, &c., in a more perfect manner and more rapidly, than can be done by hand or with any other Machine; and its operation is very seldom affected by wind. From the more even manner in which grain is sown by this Machine, it has been found that wheat will produce several bushels more per acre, than when sown in the ordinary way. It has received the first premium of the New-York State Agricultural Society, and the strongest commendations wherever exhibited. My price for Machines, complete, is $40; if any one thinks it too high, I will sell him a right for a town, county or State, on reasonable terms, and he may make Machines and give them away if he pleases.

Persons already owning Machines, can have them altered according to the improved plan, for about $5, on sending them to the subscriber. (A Machine with the improvement, may be seen at the Seed Store in a few days.) All letters must be post paid, and will receive prompt attention.

Rochester, February 1, 1844. JULIUS HATCH.

STRAW-CUTTERS,

FOR SALE at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front-street, Rochester N. Y.:

WEBB'S PATENT STRAW-CUTTER.—This presents much that is new, and is in some respects superior to most others. It operates by means of a crank and fly-wheel, combined with a set of levers, as seen in the above engraving. It has only one knife, which is straight and easily sharpened. It works expeditiously, and costs less than most other machines of its size and efficiency.

RICHARDSON'S PATENT, 1st PREMIUM.—This is a well-made and ingenious machine, and cuts with great rapidity. It has two straight knives, placed on a fly-wheel, on the English plan, but the mode of gearing and feeding the machine is new. It was awarded the first premium at the State Fair. It was made by Robert Perkins, at Rochester, and for sale at the Seed Store—price, $20.

THE LEVER STRAW-CUTTER—a small and easy working machine. Price, $4.

THE BOSTON LEVER STRAW-CUTTER—an exceeding useful article. Price, $7. Feb. 1.

PRINCE'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES of the LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN and NURSERIES, at Flushing, (with very reduced prices,) will be sent gratis to every *post-paid* applicant, and orders per mail will meet prompt attention. They comprise as follows, and the cost of publication was above $700:

No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.
2. Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.
3. Bulbous Flower Roots and Dahlias.
4. Green-House Shrubs and Plants.
5. American Indigenous Trees and Plants.
6. Garden, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds.
7. Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, in French.
8. Wholesale Catalogues, for Nurseries only.
9. Catalogue of Roses, comprising above 600 varieties, of every class.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO

Flushing, Dec. 6, 1843.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE subscriber continues the Job Printing business at his former stand, over Sage & Pancost's Shoe Store, near the City Bank, where all orders will be promptly executed and in the neatest style. Having the largest assortment of type in the city and all nearly new, he promises to give entire satisfaction to his customers. The Yankee Card Press enables him to print Cards with great despatch.

January, 1844. ERASTUS SHEPARD.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store. Feb. 1.

CANARY BIRDS, BIRD CAGES, and BIRD SEED, always on hand, at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front-street, near Buffalo-street. Feb. 1.

HORSE POWER AND THRASHER FOR SALE, CHEAP.

THE Subscriber, wishing to extend his operations and procure a larger Machine, offers to sell at a bargain, one of Arnold's Improved Horse Power and Trashing Machines. It is in perfect order; but little worn, and does good business, with only one horse.—It will be delivered on board a lake vessel, if desired.

Address, J. W. SMITH,

Feb. 1, 1844. *Munnee City, O.*

PUBLISHING OFFICE OF THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, No. 4 Front-street, Rochester, N. Y. Feb. 1.

From Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

Progress of Horticulture in Rochester, and the Genesee Valley.—Residence of J. R. Murray, Esq., &c.

It does not really seem to be a matter of exact propriety, at any rate, of urgent necessity, to record the progress of anything, when that progress is exceedingly limited, characterized by no startling advances, but slowly and steadily wending onward, as if fearful of attracting public notice.—Such is our progress in horticulture. And though there is little necessity for noting it, still there cannot be any great harm; besides showing that we maintain a progressive existence here, in regard to horticulture, it may be the means of stimulating some to farther and more extensive improvements.

In relation to Rochester, my remarks will necessarily be quite general, as there are no particular instances of public or private gardens, or greenhouses that have arisen recently, within the precincts of the city, worthy of sprcial notice. Our citizens, true to their utilitarian character, are bestowing their first and best attentions on that branch of horticulture that yields them the most *substantial* benefits, viz., *the culture of fruits*; during the past two years particularly there has been a most pleasing anxiety manifested by almost every one possessing a garden, from the wealthiest to the humblest citizen, to procure choice fruits. And this is the consequence of superior varieties being sent into the market by a few gentlemen possessing good collections.—Our city gardens are now beginning to produce the most beautiful specimens of plum, peach and chery; of pears there is a great deficiency, though in the city and vicinity there are excellent pears of many varieties; the prevailing sorts are the Virgalieu, Stephen's Genesee, Bon Chretien, Seckel, Winter Bell; all these do well, the Virgalieu particularly does extremely well.

The culture of the pear has been much retarded by the fact that very many of our citizens have trees said to be of the best kinds that have stood for five or ten years without bearing. We have recommended root pruning in such cases; many of these tardy bearers are proving themselves worthless.

But whilst the culture of fruit receives particular attention, I admit, and with pleasure state, that the ornamental part is not *entirely* neglected, as the general neatness and comfortable appearance of our city very plainly indicates. The maple and the buttonwood are stationed along the sidewalks, to protect the dwellings from the summer's heat—the door-yards, too, have their respective ornaments, proportioned to the means, or rather taste, of the occupant, for it is not always the most wealthy that bestow most attention to the establishment of their homes. In another year we hope to be able to record some considerable improvements; several of our most tasteful citizens are now erecting elegant dwellings, among them I might mention a few of those who have the greates portion of ground attached.

Ald. Aaron Erickson is erecting, and has almost completed, a tasteful, commodious dwelling, on Main-street, east side of the city, adjoining the elegant residence of William Pitkin, and Silas O. Smith, Esqrs. His grounds are limited, comprising but two or three acres, but the site is excellent, and with Mr. Erickson's good taste and liberality will be, I am certain, one of the most complete establishments in our city. The kitchen garden is already laid out, and a large and well selected assortment of fruit trees planted, besides ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Next spring he intends planting dwarf fruit trees; in fact his grounds will be made the most of, in every way. I believe he intends to build a grapery and greenhouse after the completion of his dwelling.

On the south side of the city, opposite Mount Hope Cemetery, and adjoining the Mount Hope Garden and Nursery, J. D. Hawks, Esq., has just completed a beautiful Gothic dwelling, the first and only one of that style in our section of the country. His grounds are spacious, some fifteen or sixteen acres, and susceptible of great improvements; little is yet done towards it, with the exception of laying out the main entrance and planting forest trees, and some fruit trees; but with Mr. Hawk's excellent taste, and that of his accomplished lady. I am well assured that their residence will be one of the chief ornaments of that section of the city.

On the west side of the city, Amos Sawyer, Esq., has just completed a neat and comfortable dwelling of moderate dimensions; the site is decidedly beautiful, on an elevated spot on the west bank of the Genesee, commanding a full view of the Genesee Falls, as well as of the greater part of the city. Mr. Sawyer's grounds comprise several acres, and will be improved to the utmost. Mr. S. has probably bestowed more attention to the comparing of fruits, and ascertaining their qualities, during the past two years, than any other of our citizens; he is determined to collect the very best varieties for his new fruit garden, which he will commence planting next spring. A handsome plot of ground in front, will be devoted to the ornamental part, which will not be neglected. Such instances, together with the general attention spoken of, mark our progress here in the city.

Throughout the several beautiful villages that stud the valley of the Genesee, from Lake Ontario to the base of the Alleghanies, and amongst the farmers too, there is a great degree of improvement manifested, as well in the selection of sites for buildings, as in the *style* of building. But few are so negligent now as not to add, every season, a few choice varieties of fruit to those already possessed.—Flower gardens and shrubberies are no longer objects of amazement; avenues of forest trees are not uncommon sights in the vicinity of dwellings; in fact the general neatness that pervades this beautiful section of country cannot fail to suggest to the traveller the steady march of taste and refinement, and the progress, though slow, of that art that transforms the wildest forest into a very Eden.

The natural beauty and advantages of the country here are attracting thither gentlemen of taste and fortune, to enjoy the retirement of rural life; and nowhere throughout the Union could their fortune or their taste be more pleasantly or profitably employed. Example is more powerful than precept; and their example will do more in one year for the advancement of horticulture than the most persuasive tongue or pen could in twenty.

In the course of a ramble up the valley in the month ot September last, I made a hasty visit to some of the besf improved places on the way.

Among them the residence of J. R. Murray, Esq. of Mt. Morris, Livingston co., stands first. Mr. Murray's place is comparatively new, but much has already been done. His elegant mansion occupies the most elevated position of the grounds, and has a most commanding prospect; several beautiful villages, Moscow, Geneseo, &c., are embraced within the view, and a large portion of the valley, with the finely wooded hills that border it, receding far in the distance. The grounds comprise about 300 acres. That portion through which the entrance runs, is covered with a young and thrifty growth of native trees, well cleared out and in excellent order. From the main walk, lateral walks diverge in all directions; these are kept in excellent order, and give to the grounds an elegant and tasteful appearance. On approaching the mansion, you enter on a beautiful, well kept, and spacious lawn; this will no doubt soon be planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, &c.

The flower garden is situated in the fork of two walks, one leading to the front door of the mansion, and the other to the gardener's cottage in the rear; it comprises about one quarter of an acre, surrounded by a neat Privet hedge, tastefully interspersed with grass walks, and containing a good collection of shrubs, herbaceous plants, and annuals.

The vegetable garden contains two acres, in a low part of the grounds, entirely out of sight in approaching the dwelling by the main entrance, enclosed by a close board fence; it is well arranged and in the most perfect keeping; along the fence is a row of dwarf pears in fine healty condition. The orchard contains between thirty and forty varieties of well selected pears, an equal number of peach, of which over one hundred and fifty trees have borne the past season; among them are five seedlings, raised by J. R. Murray, Esq., senior, said to be superior fruit; ten varieties of plum, eight of cherry, five of apricot, and five of nectarine; in all six or eight acres devoted to the culture of fruits. I also observed a plot over an acre appropriated to the raising of young fruit and forest trees, strawberry and raspberry, &c.; here also I saw a bed of very fine sweet potatoes.

In the rear of the dwelling is a deep ravine, in which there are two fish ponds, with a good supply of trout: from these water is conveyed to the house by means of a forcing pump. A mushroom bed, 10 by 20 feet was just formed, and about to be spawned when I was there, so that you will perceive the various departments are receiving due attention. I believe it is Mr. Murray's design to erect a greenhouse hereafter, and that alone is wanted to make this one of the most complete country residences within my knowledge. The good taste and liberality of Mr. Murray, has been much aided in making the place what it is, by the skill, industry and enterprize of Mr. Arthur H. Steen, his gardener; he deserves great credit for the admirable condition in which he has every branch of his charge.

Adjoining the residence of Mr. Murray is that of G. P. Oliphant, Esq.; of this place, I cannot at present speak minutely; the grounds are very extensive; the orchard well stocked with the choicest fruits; the vegetable garden in the very best order; and the flower garden and shrubbery in good order and very well stocked. Mr. Oliphant, in addition to his own taste and skill, has a gardener whose experience and industry is well exemplified in the improvements he has effected during the two last years. At some future time I will notice this and some other places at greater length. P. B.

Rochester, N. Y., December, 1843.

THE LATE DR. VAN MONS,

AND THE VAN MONS THEORY OF PROPAGATING NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

The death of Dr. Van Mons calls for more than the passing notice which we gave last month. Every friend of horticulture and lover of fine fruit, we are sure will read with interest the following tribute to his memory, which we have abridged from the Boston Transcript. The facts narated are obtained mainly from papers sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Col. Van Mons, son of the deceased.

Dr. Van Mons was born at Brussels, in 1765. Although self educated, he became early distinguished for literary and scientific attainments, and notwithstanding his zeal and patriotism led him into great dangers and difficulties during the revolutionary struggles of France and Belgium, he obtained high honors from several governments, and from numerous institutions of science and learning.

From his youth he had devoted himself with zeal to the cultivation of flowers and fruit, possessing an observing mind which led him to make many important discoveries. In 1795 *Berthollet* thanked him in the name of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Arts, for several valuable communications, and afterwards the Agricultural Society of the Province of the Seine publicly awarded to him a gold medal for multiplying varieties of fruit trees. He received similar tokens from many other countries, and his works were translated into their languages. After the troublous events of 1815, when King William re-established the Royal Academy of Science and Belle Lettres which the French invasion had destroyed, Van Mons was honored with the first appointment, and in 1817 he was appointed to fill the chair of Chemistry and Agriculture in the University of Lauvain. But at this time his nursery at Brussels numbered 80,000 trees, and it was with much reluctance that he consented to leave it: He made arrangements however for continuing his horticultural experiments. In 1819 it was thought necessary to cut up his nursery grounds for streets and buildings. He then determined to remove it to Lauvain where he could superintend it without leaving the University; but owing to the little time allowed him he could only remove about one twentieth part of what he possessed—and that was mostly in grafts and slips. In 1831 his nurseries were again destroyed, by the army during the siege of Anvers. Still his philosophy did not forsake him. He hired new land and re-commenced his labors: but the rage for public utility again pursued him, and his nursery was ordered to be removed to make way for a gas factory. Notwithstanding all these checks and difficulties Dr. Van Mons persevered in his grand system of experiments till he fully developed his important theory, and produced almost innumerable new and valuable varieties of fruits, which have placed nearly the whole civilized world under obligations to him. In the year 1825 he composed a catalogue in which he enumerates more than 2000 varieties. It is said that M. Poitean has prepared a work of great interest in which are embodied the principal views of M. Van Mons respecting the means for the improvement of fruit. The author says "I call it *the Theory of* Van Mons, and I present it as one of the most useful discoverics that genius and reason have made towards the 18th century."

—

"M. Van Mons has remarked that when we sow the first seeds of a new variety of fruit, we always obtain trees, varying in their seeds to be sure, since it is impossible to escape from this condition, but still, rather less disposed to return to the wild state than those produced from the seeds of an old variety; and, as that which tends towards the wild state has less chance of becoming perfect, than that which remains fully exposed to the chances of variation by means of careful culture, so it is only in sowing the first seeds of the newest varieties of fruits that we can hope to produce kinds more and more excellent for our tables."

The whole of the famous "*theorie Van Mons*," is embraced in the little paragraph given above, and it was first conceived by its author when he was only twenty years of age. How fully he lived to prove its correctness, every cultivator knows, the best varieties now in our gardens being the result of his patient endeavors. *Patient*, we say truly, because in the case of *pears*, it took nine successive generations from the original sowing, ere he could be at all satisfied with the results, though the improvement each time was sufficiently perceptible to encourage him to persevere. With the apple, the process was more rapid. Four un-interrupted generations sufficed for this fruit; and stone fruits, such as plums, peaches, cherries, &c., required still less. But it was only by a rapid and peculiar system of grafting his seedlings that he lived to realize those wonderful results, which, in so short a time, have produced such a revolution in our nurseries.

Another discovery of Van Mons is the process of safely transporting to a great distance, the scions of fruit trees. It was by this system that he was enabled to furnish the New World with his best varieties of pears and Belgian apples, although his first attempt made in 1831 chanced to be unsuccessful, the agent whom he had employed having left Belgium in March, but lingering in Paris, and not ar-

riving in Boston until the following August. In 1832, he was at the expense of a new trial, and, at this time, 93 varieties of Belgian pears were grafted in the gardens of the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from thence to be everywhere disseminated.

In a discourse delivered at the general meeting of the Liege Horticultural Society, 4th April, 1837, Mr. Morren expressed himself as follows regarding the estimation in which the name of VAN MONS is held in the United States: "The name of Van Mons, our great propagator of excellent fruit is as popular in the United States as in Belgium, and the fine varieties of pears and apples which this Nestor of our cultivators has produced in the nurseries of Lauvain, fall more immediately into the province of business intercourse of the American horticulturist than into that of the Belgians. We owe, they say, the most ardent gratitude to M. Van Mons for the process he has used to produce good fruits and to propagate their grafts, by which our tables in the United States are provided with such delicious desserts, and our gardeners find such lucrative employment. Finally, (will it be believed?) in the spring of 1834, more than 300 choice varieties of Belgian pears have been introduced at Boston."

(The late Mr. Manning's nursery at Salem, contains the greatest collections of Van Mon's pear trees in this country.)

Texan Grapes.

We have been informed by an intelligent botanist, that twenty five different varieties of the grape have been discovered in the forests of Texas; some of which, when properly cultivated, will yield wine equal to that made from the best imported grapes. The Post Oak grape, which grows so luxuriantly on the hills bordering on the Colorado and other western streams, when cultivated in a good soil, will yield wine of an excellent flavor. There is a variety of grape which abounds on the sandy ridges near the sources of the Guadaloupe, that is called the sand grape; and Europeans who have seen them say that they are superior in flavor to any grapes that they have eaten in Europe. There is also a variety of grape that has recently been discovered in the valley of the Bosque that produces large bunches of white grapes similar in appearance, to the sweet water.—Mr. Smith, who has seen them, mentions that they are superior in flavor to the sweet water, and no doubt would improve greatly if cultivated with the care that is usually bestowed on the sweet water variety. We have also learned that there are some varieties of grapes so large that the single berries are often found over two inches in circumference. We hope some of our horticulturist will make experiments in the culture of these varieties—for it is not improbable that they can be so improved as to surpass the varieties that are imported at so great an expense.—*Texan Telegraph.*

From the Lansingburgh Gazette.

Beef Packing in Lansingburgh, N. Y.

In a late number of the Gazette, we published an article, from our exchange papers, on the business of packing beef, in the west. We had not time on that occasion, to refer to the extensive work of Chauncy P. Ives, of this village; but have since had opportunity of conversing with Mr. Ives, and hearing something of the amount of business done at his establishment, during the last season.

The yards and houses of Ives are the most extensive in the United States; employing from 75 to 100 men. During the past season, *eight thousand two hundred and sixteen* head of cattle were slaughtered and packed at this establishment; being more than was ever packed by any other packer in the United States, and about one thousand more than has been slaughtered in the whole State of Massachusetts.

The slaughtering season commences about the 1st of October, and continues till late in November. During this period about 400 bullocks a day are slaughtered whenever a press of business requires dispatch. The average, we believe, is about 300 a day.

The business of packing beef is becoming one of the most important branches of the commerce of our country. Not only does an increasing demand for provisions, to supply our cities at home, and the wants of our army and navy, make it so; but our packers are already extending their operations across the Atlantic, and competing successfully with those of Great Britain. Many of them, however, being unacquainted with the proper manner of curing and packing for the English market, do not derive that profit from the business, which they might if their beef was put up in the manner universally followed by English and Irish packers, which is, on all hands, admitted to be superior to that usually followed in the United States. In the establishment of Mr. Ives, where a large portion of the provisions packed are intended for the London market, this system has been adopted; and the result shows that the subject is worthy of the attention of all American packers; as his brand is eagerly sought after in the great metropolis in the Old World, the inhabitants of which are a community of *amateur beef eaters.*

The establishment of Mr. Ives is an important auxiliary to the business and prosperity of our village, and it adds no less to the prosperity of the whole of Northern New York. Here a ready market is found for the surplus of the vast pasture grounds of the northern counties: our drovers finding it for their interests to drive their herds here in preference to going to Montreal, in a foreign province, as formerly. We hope that our townsman may meet with every success which he anticipates and reap an ample reward for the enterprise which he exhibits in his extensive operations.

WANTED—A competent SHEPHERD. I will give good wages to such an one, who can come well recommended.
CHARLES H. CARROLL.
Groveland Centre, Liv. Co., N. Y. March 1844.

1000 BUSHELS CORN IN THE EAR—Wanted, at the New Custom Mill, on Brown's Race, for which Cash will be paid. [March, 1844, 3t] SMITH & ALLCOTT.

NEW CUSTOM MILL—Rochester.—We have now in operation in the Stone Mills known as the "*Shawmut Mills,*" on Brown's Race, Three Run of Burr Stones, with all the necessary improved machinery for Smutting, Scouring and Bolting; forming one of the most complete Custom Mills in this country, and we are prepared to grind all kinds of Grain whenever the same shall be offered.

We are fully aware of the fact, that there is a very strong prejudice with the farmers against having their Grists ground in this city from the fear that their work cannot be done properly, and at all times, either from inability or from a wish of the miller to grind on his own account.

Our Water Power is a never failing one, and our water wheels are so well protected from the cold, that we are enabled to grind at all times, and Farmers can depend upon our Mill being strictly devoted to Custom Work, and that we pledge ourselves not to refuse Grists at any time for the purpose of grinding on our own account. They can also depend upon having their Grists ground on the same day they are left. Buckwheat and Barley ground every day—for the scouring of which, we have a first rate machine.

N. B. Corn in the Ear, ground at all times—which kind of provender, is said by them who have made use of it, to be the most profitable of any now in use.

☞ Cash will at all times be paid for most kinds of Grain.

Flour, Corn Meal and Mill Feed, constantly for sale at the lowest market price. SMITH & ALLCOTT.
Rochester, March, 1844, 1yr. Shawmut Mills.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, &c.
FOR SALE AT THE
SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 4 Front-street, near Buffalo-street, Rochester, New-York.

25 WORCESTER PLOWS, which stand unrivalled for superiority of workmanship and durability.

CULTIVATORS; Seed Sowers; Corn Shellers; Grind Stones; Root Cutters; Road Scrapers; Ames' best Cast-steel Spades and Shovels; Ditching Spades; Boys' Spades, Shovels, and Axes; Manure Forks; Tree Scrapers; 30 doz. Hoes, assorted kinds; Garden Hoes, of every variety; Garden Rakes.

CYLINDER CHURNS, a superior article; SUGAR MILLS; SAUSAGE FILLERS; Budding Knives; Pruning Knives; Grafting Chisels and Saws; Transplanting Trowels; Ladies' Weeding Trowels.

LACTOMETERS; Anti-Friction Rollers; Bush Hooks; Ring and Hook Hames; Trace Chains; Cattle Chains; Brass Ox Balls; Bull Rings; Ox Yokes and Bows; AXES; Garden Syringes; HATCH'S PATENT SOWING MACHINES.

Gilson's Straw Cutters,	price	$15 00
Webb's " "	"	15 00
Richardson's "	"	20 00
Lever " "	"	$4 to 7 00
Willis' Root Cutter,	"	4 00
Boston " "	"	6 00
Willis' improved Seed Sower,	"	10 00
Merchant's Drill Barrow,	"	3 00
Boston Cultivators,	"	7 00
Grindstone Anti-Friction Rollers	"	1 25
Bull Rings,	"	0 75
Brass Knobs for Cattle's Horns,	price for set of 4	0 38
Cylinder Churns,	price from $3 50 to	5 00
Sugar Mills,	price	10 00
Cultivator Plow,	"	7 00
Corn Shellers,	"	10 00

March 1, 1844.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES.
South St. Paul-st., nearly opposite the Cemetery, Rochester, New-York.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above establishment offer for sale an extensive and choice collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Dahlias and Bulbous Roots, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Asparagus Roots, &c.

The collection of Fruits, is composed of the best kinds now cultivated in the United States, procured from the best sources at home and abroad, and have been cultivated with the utmost care *by the Proprietors themselves,* in order to ensure correctness.

The collection of Hardy and Chinese Tea, Noisette and Bourbon Roses, is exceedingly large and fine; it comprises the choicest kinds to be procured in this country or Europe.

The stock of Green House Plants is larger and finer than any ever offered before to the citizens of Western New York; it embraces a large number of new and rare plants not to be found in any establishment west of New York city.

It is the design of the proprietors to make their establishment a permanent and a useful one; every just effort will be made to merit a continuance of the confidence and patronage of the public which has, so far, been so liberally extended them, and for which they feel very grateful. One of them is now in Europe, and will return in April with a choice selection of new and rare Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.

☞ A very liberal discount from catalogue prices will be made to large purchasers.

All orders accompanied with cash, will receive prompt attention. Trees and Plants will be packed in the most careful manner. Spring orders should now be forwarded without delay, so that they may be executed as soon as the ground is thawed. The public are respectfully solicited to visit and inspect the establishment. Catalogues sent *gratis* to all who apply *post-paid.*

March 1, 1844, 2m. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

FIRST PREMIUM PLOWS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—Having made arrangements for manufacturing, at the Hydraulic Building, Brown's Race, Rochester, a large number of CODDING'S AMERICAN PLOWS; which, it will be recollected, obtained one of the *first* premiums at the State Fair last fall; would respectfully inform the farming community, that they will find at our shop the *best* article of Plows ever brought into use. That is, they are the best, *if,* excelling all others in their qualities for *turning sward, under all circumstances, crossing and plowing stubble; having the lightest draft, the easiest to hold, and greater durability than any other,* will make them the best.

We are aware that this is claiming *much;* but, having sought for the philosophical principles involved in the operation of plowing—and ascertained them to such a degree as to bear rigid mathematical demonstration; and having constructed our Plow according to these principles, we were prepared to expect, as has been the case, that the severest practical tests, would yield their verdict in our favor: which being so, and the philosophical proposition proving, as it does, that this must of necessity be the proper set of principles for the construction of a Plow, we have no hesitancy in saying that it *cannot be equalled* by a Plow made on any other principle.

There is no unnecessary pressure on any part, and consequently the wear on the mould-board is alike on all parts, and the pressure on the landside is but a trifle, and the points are very durable.

We cannot, for want of room, give those principles, nor would they be understood without a mathematical diagram; but will present some practical testimony, which is as follows:

Messrs. CODDING:—As you desire me to certify of the qualities of your Plow, I will do so by giving an account of my operations in one field; which was a piece of sward on a side hill, a part of it quite steep, the whole very stony, and the ground being so dry that I could not plow it with any other plow that I had. And while I was plowing, I could see seven fields, in all of which the plows were standing idle because of the drought. But I found no difficulty in keeping my plow in the ground, nor in turning the furrows, even in the steepest part. Could lay it flat or edgewise at my option. It does not break the furrow, nor throw the end of it out of its place as it enters the ground. It draws very easy, and runs so steady as to require but little strength to hold it. The wear appears to be so equalized that it must be very durable, and the point used, although worn out, is as sharp as when I commenced plowing. It is also as superior for crossing, and turning in stubble, as it is for breaking sward.

There were a great number of farmers on my field to witness the operation of the new plow; all of whom will concur in the above statements. E. CUDWORTH.
BRISTOL, Ont. Co., Feb. 1844.

Messrs. CODDING:—I cannot better comply with your request concerning your plow, than by stating what we have done with it. I first plowed some stubble with it, which it turned completely under. I then got ready to break a piece of sward for wheat, which I wished to do in the best possible manner, as it was to be plowed but once. The ground was so dry and hard that Father said it would be of no use to try to plow it, for no plow could be made to work, and much less to do it as it should be done: but I wanted to try the new Plow, and we did so, and it went to our entire satisfaction. It not only went into the ground, but turned it *over* smooth without breaking the furrows, and laid them flat or edgewise as I chose.—Worked *very easy* for the team; and, as to the ease of holding, hard as the ground was, I let it run 30 or 40 rods several times without touching it. There is but little wear on the landside, and the points are very durable. Have used it in many different kinds of plowing and find it superior in all. There were many spectators to witness the operation of our plow, who will concur in the above statements. G. RUSSELL WILDER.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the above.
BRISTOL CENTER, Feb. 1844. TIMOTHY WILDER.

N. B. We last season warranted our Plows to perform as recommended above, and none having failed to give satisfaction, we shall deal on the same principle this season.
Rochester, March, 1844. M. D. & T. H. CODDING.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,
FOR SALE at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE, No. 4 Front-street, near Buffalo-street:
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. By A. B. & L. ALLEN.—Vol 1st, 1843.
THE COMPLETE FARMER. By THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN.
THE NEW AMERICAN GARDNER. By THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN.
THE FARMERS' MINE, or SOURCE OF WEALTH. By H. HEERMANCE.
A GUIDE TO THE ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN. By MICHAEL FLOY.
THE CULTURE OF THE BEET, AND MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR. By DANIEL LEE CHILDS.
SERICON, OR A BRIEF TREATISE ON THE ART OF REARING SILK-WORMS, AND CONDUCTING FILATURES.
CHYMISTRY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE. By JOHN ANTONY CHAPTAL. Translated from the French.
BOUND VOLS. OF OLD AND NEW GENESEE FARMER, from the commencement.
February 1, 1844.

ELIJAH WITHINGTON'S
COFFEE AND SPICE FACTORY,
No. 7, DUTCH STREET, NEW YORK.
Between John and Fulton Streets,

E. W. manufactures, and has constantly on hand and for sale, the following Articles, viz.:

Green Coffee,	Mustard,	Ground Alspice,
Roasted Ditto,	Whole Nutmegs,	Ditto Ginger,
Ground Ditto,	Ground Cloves,	Ditto Cayenne,
Domestic Ditto,	Ditto Cinnamon,	Ditto Nutmegs,
Prepared Cocoa,	Ditto Pepper.	

☞ Coffee roasted and ground for Grocers. Roasting, 50 cents per Aundred; Grinding, 50 cents per cwt.

The abovenamed Goods are sold on the most reasonable terms, and delivered to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of expense.
N.B. Cash paid for Mustard Seed. Jan. 1.

CLOVER SEED! CLOVER SEED!!
WANTED—ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS BEST QUALITY CLOVER SEED—for which the highest cash price will be paid, at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front-street. Also; the highest market price, paid in cash, for TIMOTHY SEED. Feb. 1.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THE

ROCHESTER SEED STORE,

No. 4, Front-st., near Buffalo-st.

Prices of Seeds.—All the ordinary kinds of Garden Seeds are put up in papers at 6¼ cents each; but persons who desire larger quantities, can have them by weight at reasonable prices. Peas and Beans are put up in pint and quart papers, at from 12½ to 50 cts. each, according to the kind.

Artichoke—Green Globe.

Asparagus—Common.
Large German, or Giant.

Beans—Early China Red Eye, (*bush.*)
Early Yellow Six Weeks;
Refugee, or Thousand to One;
Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf;
Warrington, or Marrow;
White Cluster.
RUNNING OR POLE BEANS.
White Dutch Case Knife;
Large White Lima, *late and tender;*
Large Scarlet Runners;
Large White Runners;
Speckled Cranberry, or Horticultural;
White Cranberry;
Red do.;
Wild Goose;
Early Mazagan, (ENGLISH BEANS.)
Broad Windsor, do.;
Sword Long Pod.

Beet—Early Blood Turnep-rooted;
Early Red Scarcity;
Bassano;
Long Blood, *superior;*
French Yellow Sugar;
French White Sugar, or Silesian;
Mangel-Wurzel, for cattle.

Brussels Sprouts—

Broccoli—Early Purple Cape;
New White Cape.

Cauliflower—Fine Early;
Large Late Dutch.

Cabbage—(All English Seed.)
Early Dwarf Dutch;
Early Nonpareil;
Early York;
Large York;
Early Sugarloaf;
Early Vanack;
Early Lewisham;
Early Plaw—Early Hope;
Early London Battersea;
Large Late Battersea;
Late Flat Dutch, *or Dwarf Drumhead*
Large Late Drumhead;
Large Late Bergen;
Red Dutch. *for pickling, &c.;*
Green Globe Savoy;
Drumhead Savoy.

Carrot—Early Horn;
Long Orange;
Long Altringham, *English;*
Large White, *new.*

Celery—White Solid;
Large Red.

Cress—Curled, or Peppergrass.

Cucumber—Early Frame;
Early Short Green;
Early Green Cluster;
Early Long Frame;
Long Green;
Fine Long Ridge, *English;*
Long Green Southgate;
Small Gherkin, very small, for pickles.

Egg Plant—Purple;
White, ornamental.

Endive—

Indian Corn—Early Golden Sioux;
Early Tuscarora;
Sweet, or Sugar, *best for boiling.*

Kail—Green Curled Scotch, *very double.*

Leek—

Lettuce—Early Curled Silesia;
Early White Cabbage;
Large Green Head, or Hammersmith;
Large Drumhead, or Cabbage, *fine;*
Green Ice Head;
Royal Cape Head;
Early Green Ice Coss;
Oak Leaf;
Frankfort Head.

Musk Melon—Early Yellow Canteloup;
Long Yellow Musk;
Skillman's Fine Netted, *superior;*
Stone's Fine Mixed;
Pine Apple, green fleshed;
Green Nutmeg, do.
Green Citron, do.

Water Melon—Long-Island, or Jersey;
Early Apple Seeded do., small early;
Citron do., for preserves.

Mustard—White, or English;
Common Brown.

Nasturtium;

Onion—Large Red;
Yellow Dutch;
White Portugal;
Top, or Tree—sets;
Potato Onion—sets.

Parsley—Double Curled;

Parsnep—Long Dutch;

Peas—Early Warwick, 2½ feet high;
Early Frame, or True June, 3 ft.;
Early Washington, 2½ ft.;
Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot;
Cedo Nulli, early;
Large White Marrowfat, 5 feet;
Blue Marrowfat, 5 feet;
New Giant Marrowfat, 6 ft.;
Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 ft.;
Dwarf Blue Prussian, 3 ft.;
Woodord's Nonesuch, 3½ ft.;
Knight's Tall Marrow, 7 ft.;
Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 5 ft.;
Tall Sugar, *edible pods;*
Dwarf Sugar, do.;
Knight's Tall Honey.

Pepper—Squash, or Tomato shaped;
Long Red Cayenne;
Sweet Spanish.

Pumpkin—Large Cheese, *excellent for pies;*
Seven Year, or Long Keeping.

Radish—Early Scarlet Short Top, *fine and early;*
Early Long Scarlet, or Frame;
Long Salmon;
Scarlet Turnep-rooted;
White Turnep-rooted;
Black Spanish, or Winter.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant;

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster;

Spinage—Round-Leaved, or Summer;
Prickley, or Winter.

Squash—Early Bush Scallop;
Summer Golden Crookneck;
Winter Crookneck;
Striped Winter Bell;
Valparaiso, or Cocoanut, *superior;*
Cushaw, *fine;*
Acorn, or California;
Vegetable Marrow.

Tomato—Large Red;
Large Yellow;
Small Round Red, or Cherry;
Cuba, or Spanish.

Turnep—Early White Flat Dutch;
Early White Stone;
Early Stubble;
Large White Flat Norfolk;
White Globe;
Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga;
Large Scotch Yellow;
Dale's Hybrid;
Yellow Altringham;
Yellow Malta, *fine for table.*
Red Round, or Red Top;
Flat Field.

HERB SEEDS.

Annise,	Lavender,
Angelica,	Sweet Marjoram,
Balm,	Opium Poppy,
Sweet Basil,	Rosemary,
Bene,	Rue,
Caraway,	Sage,
Chervil,	Saffron,
Coriander,	Summer Savory,
Dill,	Smellage,
Fennel,	Thyme,
Fenugreek,	Tobacco.

GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDS.

BARLEY—Common four or six rowed,
English two rowed,
Chevalier, or Spanish,
Naked, or Skinless.
BEANS—Small White Field,
Early White Cluster do.
Early Red-eye,
Large White Kidney, and others,
BEET—Early Scarcity, } for Cattle,
Mangel-Wurzel, }
French White Sugar, } for Sugar,
French Yellow Sugar, }
BROOM CORN—Long Brush,
BUCKWHEAT—Common,
Indian, or Summer.
CABBAGE—Large Bergen,
Large Drumhead,
Thousand Headed, or Cow Cabbage,
CARROT—Long Orange.
Large Long White, *English,*
CLOVER—Common Red,
Large Red,
Small White Dutch, *Imported,*
French, or Lucern,
Yellow, or Trefoil,
Flesh Colored, or *Trifolium Incarnatum,*
CORN—Early Canadian, or Vermont,
Early Tweve-rowed Dutton,
Red Blazed White Flint,
Large Yellow Eight-rowed, &c.
COLEWORT, or Rape,
FLAX, or Linseed.
GRASS—Timothy, or Herds,
Red Top, for wet lands,
Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass,
Orchard, or Cocksfoot,
English Lawn, mixed, for door yards, &c.
HEMP.
LOCUST—Yellow, for timber,
Honey, ornamental.
LUCERN—French Clover.
MILLET.
MULBERRY—White, for Silk Worms.
MUSTARD—Brown or Black,
White or English.
OATS—English Potato, very heavy.
POTATO—Early June, Frame, or Manly,
Early White Kidney,
Mercer, Pink Eye, &c.
PEAS—Small White Field,
Canadian Early June,
White Marrowfat, or Large Field,
Large Blue, or Green,
Grass Pea, never buggy,
Canadian Golden Vine, will not Mildew,
RYE—Common,
Spring,
RUTA BAGA—Swedish Turnep.
TURNEP—White Globe,
Large White Flat Norfolk,
Large Yellow Scotch, &c. *See Garden Seeds.*
TREFOIL—(*See Clover.*)
TARES—or Vetches—English.
WHEAT—Italian Spring,
Siberian Bald Spring,
Egyptian, Tuscany,
Golden Drop, Red Burral, } *Imported*
Eclipse, Whittington, }
Talavera, Chiddam, }
Peggleesham, Downy, }

ROOTS, PLANTS, AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots,
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Tomato Egg Plant, and other plants for sale in their season.
Ames' Garden Spades,
Children's, or Flower Spades,
English Steel Garden Hoes, assorted sizes,
Boston do. do. goose-necked,
Dutch, or Scuffling do. assorted sizes,
Common American Corn Hoes,
Polished, or goose-necked do.
English Garden Rakes, 6 to 16 teeth,
American do.
Transplanting, or Scoop Trowels, ass'ted sizes,
Ladies' Weeding do.
Reels and Lines,
German Steel Pruning Saws, assorted,
Pruning Chissels,
Pruning Knives, assorted,
Budding or Innoculating Knives, assorted,
Tree Scrapers,
Flower Gatherers,
Pruning Shears, assorted,
Bill Hooks, for trimming, cutting brush, &c.
Grass Sickles.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books.

A good assortment constantly on hand, including the most valuable works on all subjects connected with Farming and Gardening, Culture and Manufacture of Silk, Beet Sugar, &c.

☞ SILK WORM EGGS, in any quantities, at low prices, in their season.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Canary Birds.
Bird Cages, various kinds and prices.
Glass Bird Fountains.
Bird Seeds, Canary, Hemp, Millet, &c.

☞ The attention of the friends and patrons of the "ROCHESTER SEED STORE," and of the public generally, is recommended to this establishment.

Annual Flowers.

Sweet Alyssum,
Amaranthus, *of sorts,*
Ageraturm Mexicana,
Globe Amaranthus,
Double Balsamine, *mix'd,*
Scarlet Cacalia,
Campanula, *sorts,*
Candytuft, "
Mixed China Aster, *fine,*
Annual Chrysanthemum,
Clarkia, *sorts,*
Clary, *sorts,*
Cockscomb, *fine sorts,*
Collinsia, *bicolor,*
Convolvulus minor,
Calandrina Discolor,
Centaurea Moschata,
Centaurea Americana,
Cypress Vine,
Echium Australe,
Elegant Coreopsis,
Erisymum Perowskianum,
Escholtzia, *yellow,*
Eternal Flower, *sorts,*
Euphorbia Variegata,
Gillia, fine *sorts,*
Godetia, *sorts,*
Ice Plant,
Ipomea Coccinea,
Larkspur, *fine sorts,*
Lavatera,
Lineanea Sparten
Lupin, *sorts and mixed,*
Lupinus, *fine new sorts,*
Scarlet Malope,
Marygold, *sorts,*
Marvel of Peru,
Sweet Mignonette,
Upright do.,
Morning Glory,
Monkey Flower,
Nasturtium, *new crimson,*
Nolana,
Nigella,
Palma Christi, castor bean,
Pansy, *superb,*
Heart's Ease, (Stone's,)
Sweet Peas, *sorts,*
Petunia, *sorts, fine,*
Phacelia,
Portulaca Gelesii,
India Pink,
Double Poppy, *sorts,*
Evening Primrose, *sorts,*
Prince's Feather,
Schizanthus, *sorts,*
Scabious, *sorts,*
Sensitive Plant,
Snap Dragon, *sorts,*
Strawberry Blite,
Sweet Sultan,
Utoca Viscida,
VirginiaStock, *for edging,*
Venus' Looking Glass,
Verbena Venosa,
Zinnia, *mixed sorts.*

Biennial & Perennial Flowers.

Althea, *shrub,*
Bellflower, *sorts,*
Calendrina,
Canterbury Bells,
Carnation, *true,*
Double Columbine,
Cowslip, *English,*
Dahlia, *fine, double,*
Foxglove, *Digitatis,*
Gilliflower, *sorts,*
Double Hollyhock,
Honesty, *satin flower,*
Lupinus Pollyphillus,
Perennial Flax,
Perennial Larkspur,
Perrenial Lupin,
Perennial Pea,
Potentilla Erecta,
Scarlet Lychnis,
Pæony, *sorts,*
Phlox, *sorts,*
Pink, *mixed sorts,*
Tree Primrose,
Polyanthus, *mixed,*
Silene Regie,
Stenacta Speciosa,
Snap Dragon, *sorts,*
Sweet Rocket,
Sweet William,
Trumpet Flower,
Tri-color'd Violet, *Heart's Ease*
Violet, *sorts.*
Virgin's Bower,
Wall Flower, *sorts.*

[SEE 29th PAGE.]